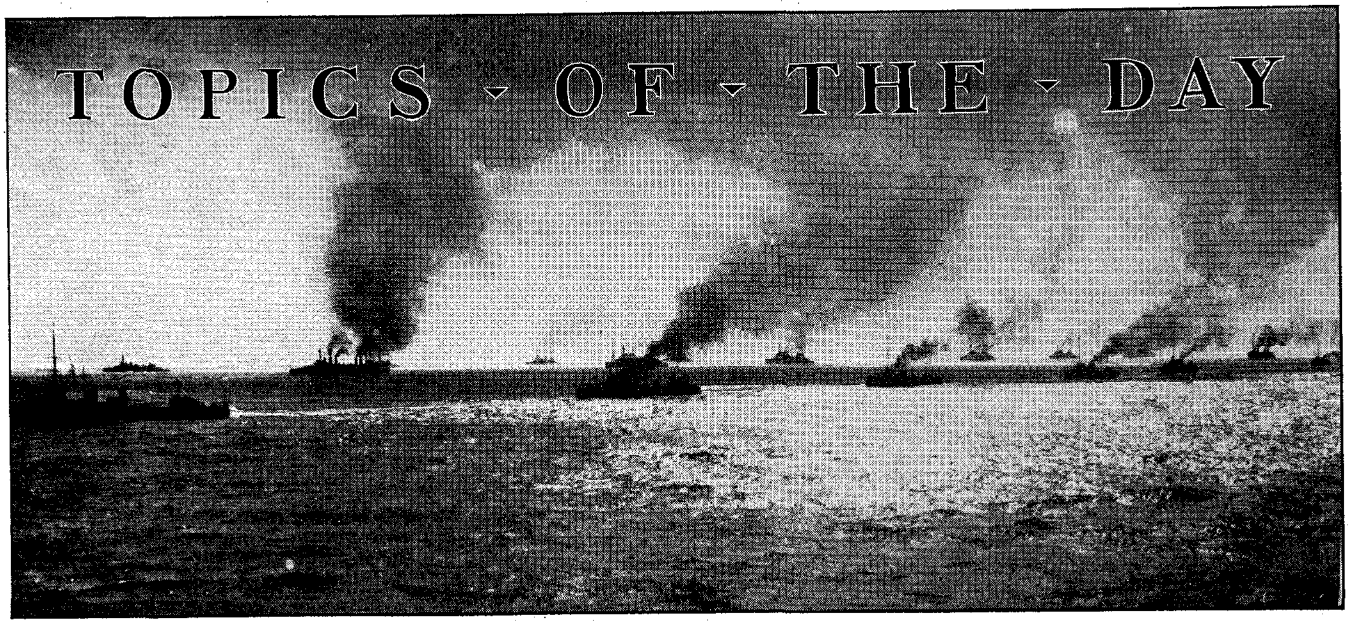
THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. L., No. 13 New York, March 27, 1915 Whole Number 1301



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THE ALLIED FLEET AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES.

MUST WE RELINQUISH OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY?

While indignant denunciation is poured upon England's long-range blockade of Germany by some of our editorial observers, who call it an "indefensible misuse of sea-power," an attempt at "international bullying," and even "a new form of piracy," our State Department characterizes it more diplomatically as "a course of action previously unknown to international law." The specific prohibitions laid down last week in Britain's Orders in Council may be briefly restated as follows: 1. No merchant vessels from any port shall be allowed to proceed to any German port. 2. No merchant vessels shall be allowed to sail from any German port. 3. Ships sailing from one neutral port to another with goods ultimately destined for Germany may be arrested. 4. Ships sailing between neutral ports with goods originally from Germany may be arrested. In response to an inquiry by our State Department, however, assurances have been given by both England and France that these operations will not be conducted outside of European waters, including the Mediterranean. Great Britain's most concise official statement of the situation is contained in the following sentence:

> "The British fleet has instituted a blockade effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passage to and from Germany by sea."

If this new form of blockade is effective, says a Washington dispatch to the Boston *Transcript*, the loss to the United States in customs revenue alone will be approximately $100,000 a day. Certain notes of protest from our Government against specific infringements of neutral rights by the belligerents have already been discust in these pages. The next move, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, will be a blanket protest covering all such encroachments as are implied in the policies laid down by Germany, Great Britain, and France. The same correspondent goes on to suggest that no radical change in the situation is probable "until there has been a big naval battle." As he puts it:

> "The conciliatory tone of the answers of all the Powers has created a favorable impression, but it does not lessen the belief that there will be no decided change in the fundamental situation until there has been a big naval battle, and one side or the other has secured absolute control of the sea. Naval officers regard this feature of the situation as underlying the whole problem."

Many papers dwell on the partial parallel between the recent British Orders in Council and those of 1807, which led up to a declaration of war by the United States in 1812. "It is clear that the possible courses of action are the same which were open to our fathers," declares the New York *American*, which goes on to say:

> "We can submit to orders of foreign Powers, permit our neutral commerce to be destroyed, our flag to be insulted and degraded to the office of disguising foreign ships, and become contemptible in the eyes of the whole sneering world. Or, we

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

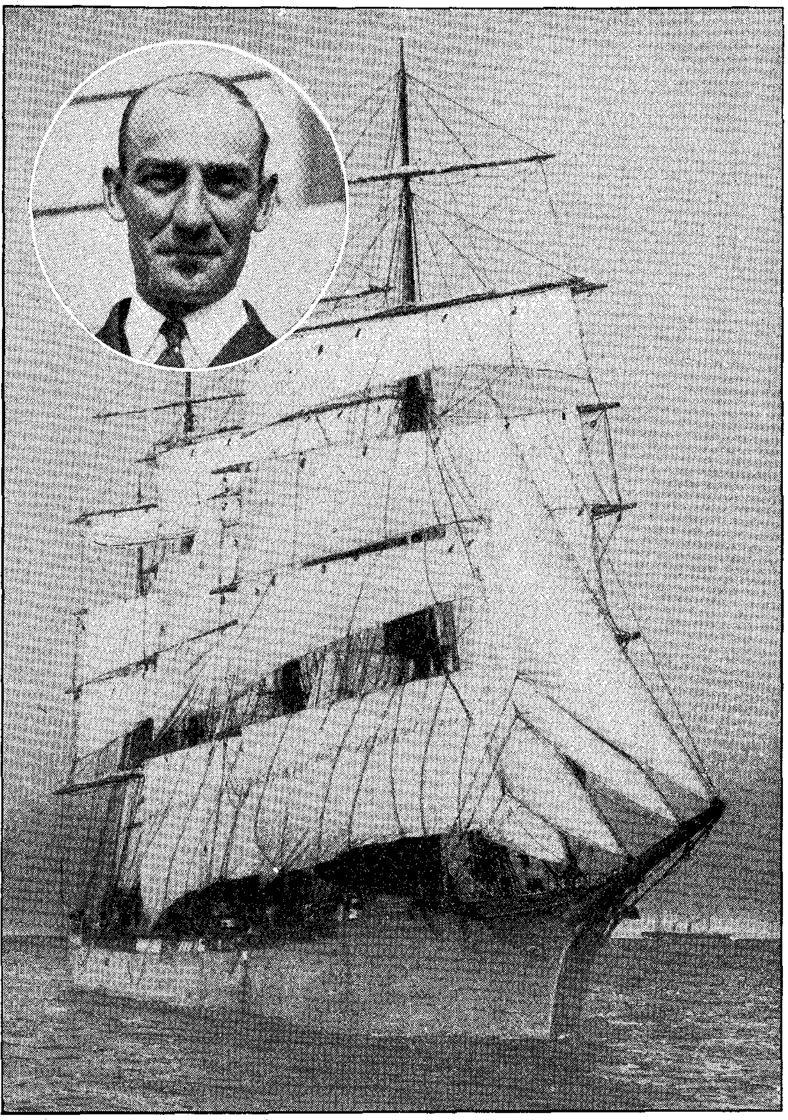
Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

can declare war against any Power that molests commerce voyaging under the American flag, as our forefathers did.

"We can lay an embargo and cease all trading with Europe until Europe's warring rulers have had their fill of fighting. Or we can reenact the non-intercourse law of 1809 and refuse to trade with such countries as refuse to recognize the neutral rights of our commerce on the high seas.

"One of these courses we must pursue. Because if we do not adopt one of the three active methods of reprisal and resistance, then we must accept the first and eat the dirt of submission. There is no escape from that logic.

"Whatever course it is decided to pursue, we should all stand by our Government. This is no time for the ordinary disputes of politics. It is a serious time, when Americans must walk warily, but shoulder to shoulder. And it is emphatically a time to drop unpatriotic and unbecoming and unneutral partizanship; a time to be neither pro-British nor pro-German, but solely pro-American."



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"I TOLD HIM HE HAD NO D—— RIGHT TO SINK MY BOAT."

But despite this vigorous protest from Captain H. H. Kiehne, of the *William P. Frye* (whose picture appears above his ship), Captain Thierichens did what he considered his duty. The sinking of the American ship by the commander of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* has been taken up with the German Government, and President Wilson says the situation is slowly adjusting itself.

A "gigantic blunder" is all the Washington *Post* can see in Great Britain's novel plan for starving Germany into submission, for if it is effective the first to suffer will be the hundreds of thousands of French, Russian, and British prisoners. "Would the German Government take pains to feed the prisoners of war first while Germans themselves were starving?" asks *The Post*, which adds:

"In a short time it will become apparent that Great Britain has made a gigantic blunder by thus antagonizing the peaceful nations of the world. Her plan is unworkable, for two reasons: First, the Allies will not permit their soldiers in Germany to be starved, which would be necessary and inevitable if Britain's blockade were effective; and, secondly, the neutral nations of the world will not permit their commerce to be destroyed. They will go to war against Great Britain, if nothing short of war will break her grip upon the ocean."

Both Germany's "war-zone" decree and Great Britain's "Orders in Council," declares the St. Louis *Republic*, "challenge immemorial neutral rights and are founded in injustice." They are, in short, "just attempts at international bullying." As the New York *World* sees it, "the rights of neutrals on the ocean are being sacrificed as much to the caution or timidity of the belligerents as to their arrogance." For—

"If Germany, with one of the greatest of navies, had been willing to risk its high-sea fleet in battle, it would not have resorted to the savagery of its submarine war-zone, menacing friends and foes alike.

"If Great Britain, always boastful of its sea-power, had been willing to use it effectively at the start, it would have blockaded Germany instead of blockading the commerce of neutral nations.

"To excuse its naval inaction, Germany has nothing to offer but the plea that the chances of defeat were too great. It will keep its battleships in the Kiel Canal, safe from harm, until successful fighting is reasonably certain.

"To explain its refusal to blockade the coast of Germany, thereby challenging and probably forcing a sea-fight, Great Britain has nothing to offer but the plea that, since the arrival of the submarine, blockading operations are exceedingly dangerous.

"We thus have two great naval Powers declining fair and manly combat with each other, but both levying a kind of war against neutrals in the expectation that by such methods they will inflict serious economic damage upon their foes. What they do to their peaceable neighbors is a matter of secondary importance."

The New York *Telegraph* would have us notify Great Britain that "if Germany is to be blockaded the British fleet must effectively patrol the coasts and take its chances with the submarine menace." Many other papers, while not urging this particular point, agree that the matter calls for a vigorous protest from the United States on behalf of all neutral nations. "The British order speaks its own condemnation," says the Philadelphia *Record*, and the Boston *Transcript* declares that "our Government's duty to protest is plain." England imposes her decree "by no right except the right of might," declares the Boston *Globe*, and the Pittsburg *Leader* suggests that "the right sort of reprisal would be to stop all shipments of all kinds from the United States, which would put an end to this war in a way that perhaps some folk in Europe have not figured upon." "The subject is very grave in its relation to neutrals," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which adds:

"It is entirely possible that certain new military and naval conditions peculiar to the present conflict may require some recasting of the law of war and the law of neutrality, but, if that be the case, all the more imperative is it that the voice of the neutral world should be heard and its just demands should not be ignored."

At the same time, Great Britain's new kind of blockade is not without its apologists in the American press. "The submarine has blown old laws of blockade into smithereens," declares the New York *Herald*. The effective carrying out of the

British Orders in Council, says the New York *Times*, "would be a blockade"—without certain drastic features, such as the confiscation of cargoes. "Undoubtedly," admits the Philadelphia *Record*, "the British Government has tried to frame its order in such a way as to cause the minimum of loss to citizens of neutral countries, and there is no suggestion of the German practise of blowing up neutral vessels at sight because they might belong to a belligerent." By finally admitting that her program amounts to a modified blockade, says the New York *Evening Post*, Great Britain eliminates the main point in controversy, and "neutrals now know where they stand." Moreover—

> "England has the right to exert her sea-power to the full in blockading Germany. It does not lie in the mouth of America to object to this. The United States maintained a blockade which injured British trade and industry much more than this British blockade will injure ours. The American blockade lasted for four years. The present one may not be maintained more than six or eight months. It was the blockade of the Confederate ports that, in the opinion of so competent a student of our Civil War as Charles Francis Adams, did more than even our armies in the field to break down the Confederacy. And nowhere will it be better understood than in Germany that the total cutting off of her exports and imports by sea will be a harder blow at her than ten British army corps could strike. To predict the military consequences would be rash. This constricting iron ring about Germany may lead her rulers to venture a desperate trial of naval strength with England. The German battleships may come out. On the other hand, if the conviction gradually settles down upon Germany that she can not win in this war, it may be decided to be good policy to keep the fleet intact, as a form of trading material when the time comes to discuss the terms of peace."

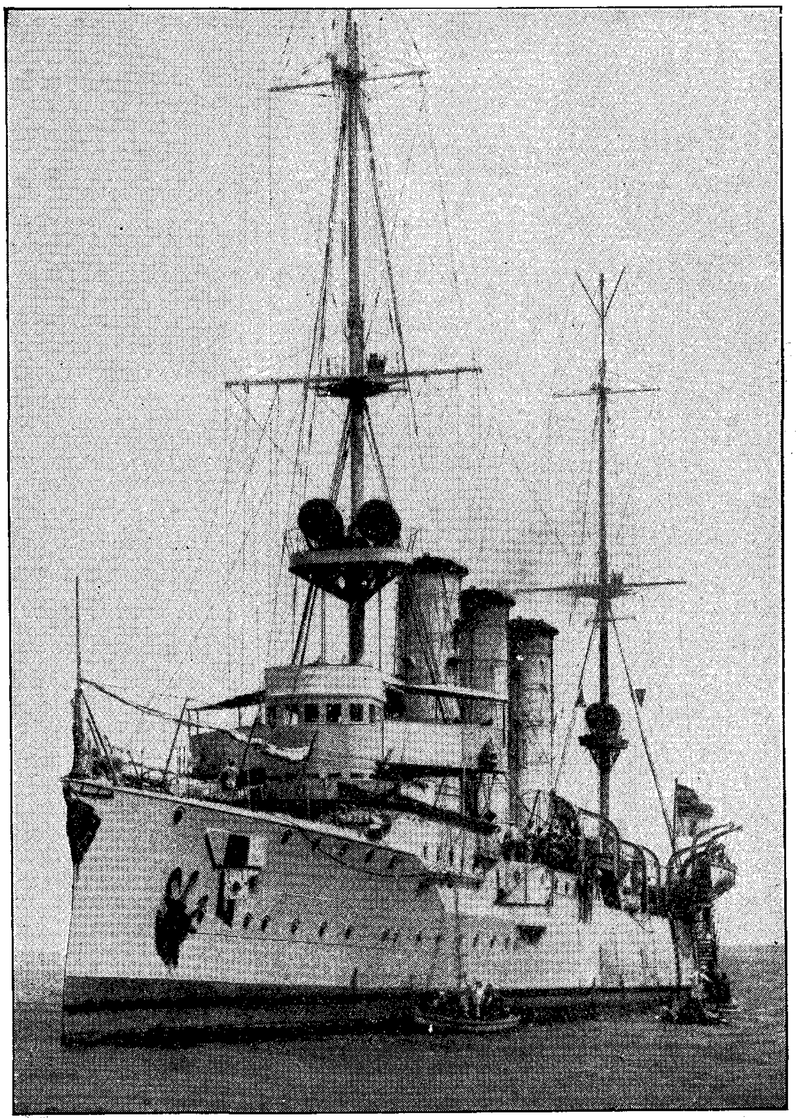
While holding that we should register a protest "for the sake of the record, and to assure our future position with regard to all such matters," the New York *Evening Mail* goes on to say:

> "As a matter of actual fact, it may as well be recognized that the Allied Powers are forced to take the step that they are taking, and that they have the power to make a blockade effective in one way if not in another.
>
> "We are also bound to remember that the neutral commerce of the world rests upon the protection of the Allied Powers. If the navies now at war were fighting out their battles in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and chasing neutral ships over all the seas for what they were respectively pleased to consider contraband, we should have very little commerce at present with any country."

Our own State Department, in one of its notes to Great Britain, admits the possibility that "the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility." And Frederic R. Coudert, an authority on international law, after analyzing the British Orders in Council, concludes that they "are fairly within the spirit of blockades as they existed both in our history and in that of foreign nations." While the British course "is frankly extra-legal," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, it is probably supported and reenforced by "a considerable body of theories and precedents"; and consequently, this paper adds, the "case will prove to be one for diplomatic discussion rather than peremptory settlement."

Six notes exchanged between the United States and the belligerents were published in full last week. The main points in each are thus summarized by the New York *Sun:*

> "Note No. I.—United States to Great Britain and Germany suggests restricted use of mines, abandonment of submarine attacks on merchantmen, and passage of foodstuffs to Germany by Great Britain, on condition that such foodstuffs be distributed to the civil population under American supervision.
>
> "Note No. II.—Germany's reply to No. I accepts conditionally most of the American suggestions.
>
> "Note No. III.—British reply to No. I rejects all the American suggestions because of Germany's alleged non-acceptance and also because of Germany's alleged improper and barbarous conduct of the war, the particulars of which are cited. The British defend their foodstuffs policy by German precedents; declare the British blockade and German submarine policy seek the same ends, but the English program protects the lives and properties of neutrals and non-combatants.



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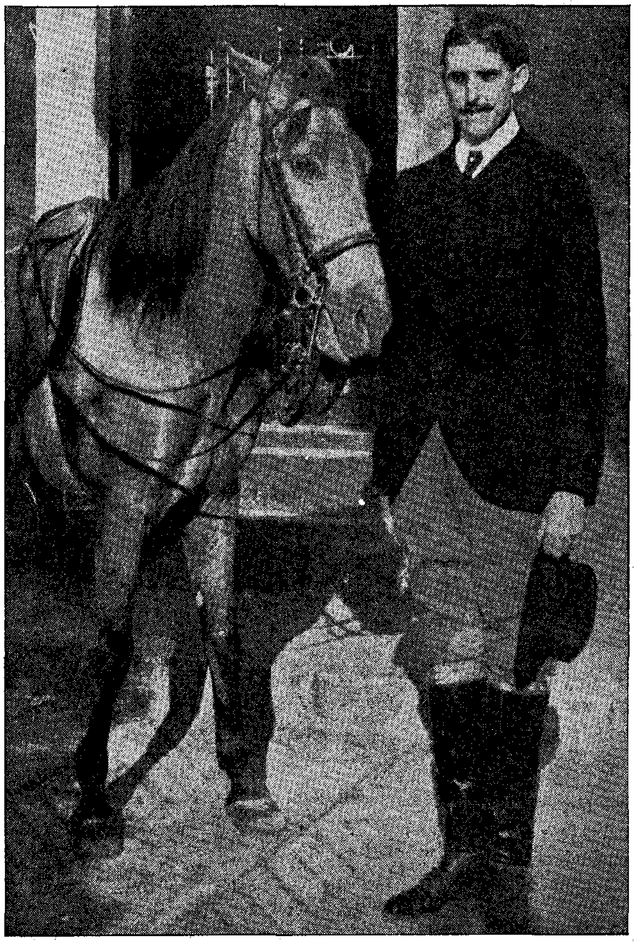
THE GERMAN CRUISER *DRESDEN*.

After surviving the naval battles off Coronel and the Falklands, she met her fate at the guns of three British cruisers off the Chilean coast on March 14.

> "Note No. IV.—United States asks France and Great Britain how neutral-owned goods are to be treated when detained and how blockade rights are assumed without the declaration of a blockade; recognizes that changed conditions of warfare affect blockade, but asks what radius the operations will have.
>
> "Note No. V.—British reply to IV asserts that the blockade will be maintained, but without confiscation and penalties, and therefore is less irksome to neutrals than a regular blockade. Assurances are given that operations will be confined to European and Mediterranean waters.
>
> "Note No. VI.—France, in reply to IV, invites a comparison between the 'inhuman practise' of Germany and the 'considerate' policy of the Allies. She justifies the blockade on the ground of changed conditions of naval warfare and the German submarine program."

KILLING FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO

SUCH DISQUIETING DEVELOPMENTS in Mexico City as "the killing of McManus, the American, with the insult to the American flag that had been raised to protect him; the murder of a Swedish subject, the killing of five Spaniards, and the looting of the homes of French, British, and German subjects" have, according to one Washington correspondent, led Army and Navy officers to expect that Mexican intervention may be forced on the United States any day. And similar conclusions are exprest in many editorial columns. But Mr. John R. Silliman, an Administration agent with Carranza, told the Vera Cruz newspaper men: "You can say that it is *completely certain* that the Washington Government is not prepared to effect any armed intervention in Mexico." And there is President Wilson's remark to White House callers on the same day to the effect that he is fully convinced that the murderers of John B. McManus will be adequately punished, and full reparation made by Villa and Zapata. When the Brazilian Minister demanded redress of General Salazar, the Zapatista commander in the capital, he was met with fair promises of investigation and punishment. General Villa has declared in a signed statement for the press: "I will insist that, if such a crime against the Republic has been committed, the man or men responsible be brought before me and punished as such traitors deserve." Perhaps even more hopeful is the fact that last week, after the evacuation of Mexico City by General Obregon and its occupation by one of Zapata's generals, Provisional President de la Garza returned to the city and set up the semblance of a real government, with the supposed backing of both Villa and Zapata. An agreement, too, was made with the Carranzistas at Vera Cruz, whereby the Vera Cruz-Mexico railroad was to be kept open to allow the exit of foreigners from the capital and the ingress of food and supplies. In Yucatan, where Carranza's "blockade" order gave the State Department a diminutive imitation of its great problem across the Atlantic, the First Chief's change of mind and the presence of American war-ships at Progreso stilled the fears of foreign residents and released cargoes of the sisal hemp, without which binder-twine could not be made to tie up the sheaves of our next summer's wheat-crop.



AN AMERICAN VICTIM OF MEXICAN DISORDER.

John B. McManus supplied the children of Mexico City with milk, and drove a cart himself during the battle in the city two years ago. But he aroused the enmity of some of Zapata's followers, and once killed several who attacked his home. On March 11 he was killed by Zapatistas under the very shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

Meanwhile, the McManus murder is being discust in our press as a conspicuous and typical instance of the sort of thing that foreigners in Mexico have been experiencing or living in constant fear of during these months of revolution and counter-revolution. Press accounts, based on such part of the Brazilian Minister's report as was given out at the State Department, say that on the morning of the 11th, when the Zapatista soldiers entered Mexico City, a party went straight to the home of Mr. McManus, a wealthy and prominent American living in the outskirts of the city. The United States flag was flying over the door, and the house had been placed under the seal of the Brazilian Consulate. It is not known who fired the first shot, but our papers know of no disagreement about the fact that the soldiers went with hostile intent, and it is generally understood that the motive was revenge for the death of several of their fellows killed in a raid on the McManus house during their previous occupancy of the city. After the encounter of the 11th, as the New York *Sun* reports the story,

> "McManus's hat was found filled with bullet-holes, while his body was literally shot to pieces, indicating that the Mexicans fired into it even after he was dead. Whether McManus killed any of the attacking party or not is not stated."

In its demand for reparation our Government faces a difficult task in placing the responsibility and in exacting a penalty—in case that should be necessary—without recourse to drastic action on a large scale. A Villa agent in Washington agreed that reparation would certainly be made if Mr. McManus were found to have been killed by an irresponsible group of soldiers. But, he added:

> "There are certain features about the McManus case which give rise to a suspicion that the deceased might not have been entirely without fault. If, as stated, he was guilty of having killed three Zapatistas when the latter entered Mexico City, some months ago, it is equally possible that he might have been detected in sniping on Wednesday last, when the same troops again entered the capital. In that case, he may have been shot by way of reprisal, which circumstances would tend to relieve the Mexican Government from responsibility."

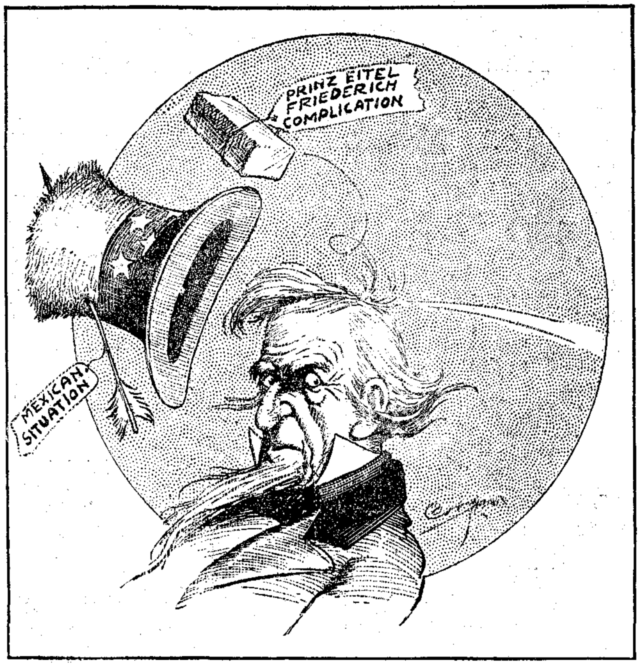
The earlier incident has been vividly described by the chief actor in a letter written to his sister in Chicago, and printed in the Chicago and New York papers. In another illuminating and somewhat prophetic letter, Mr. McManus told his sister what he thought of the powers existent in both Mexico and Washington. This letter reads, as quoted in part in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

> "I am afraid that the present outfit will not last long in power. They will simply remain here in Mexico City until they accumulate a few millions in the treasury, then they will depart, leaving the city with no military protection. This will permit the Zapatistas to start sacking the town, and experience has shown that they respect no foreign flag. I have a large American flag on a staff over the doorway, and it is no more respected than a dish-rag, I am ashamed to acknowledge.
>
> "It is too bad that a man like Teddy did not take the chair instead of the present schoolmaster that thinks he is holding down the job."

Editorial comment following the McManus shooting generally voices a demand for reparation, since "a citizen of this country has been murdered by bandits and his blood cries from the ground," and warns our Government that it must take note of the slaughter of foreigners of various nationalities in Mexico. Many editors are being forced by this incident to the conclusion that the President may soon be forced to interfere in Mexico. And, says the Louisville *Post*,

> "When he interferes, it will be in a form most effective. It will be an interference that will benefit Mexico primarily and principally, but it will restore peace and order and personal rights and property rights, and will mark a new era in the development of the material resources of Mexico, under which prosperity will come to that distracted nation, which none of her own statesmen seems able to conceive."

On the other hand, the Rochester *Herald* reminds us that we have had many cases of this kind in this country, notably the lynching of a number of Italians in New Orleans. And "Italy did not go to war with us, but permitted us to apologize and indemnify the families of the men thus unlawfully put to death." The Washington *Star*, doubting if any one in Mexico can be held responsible for the McManus killing, thinks that all Americans should be commanded to leave, "with distinct warning that they remain in Mexico at their own risk." The present, says the Baltimore *News*, is one of those rare occasions when "even apparently abject toleration is compatible with national dignity." This is chiefly because "we are concerned, as directly as any neutral Power can be, in a great conflict, with the issues of which the doings of the Carranzistas and the Zapatistas compare as disorderly conduct compares with murder."



COMING HIS WAY.

—Corey in the Chicago *Herald*.

Yet it is admitted even by papers deprecating intervention that if our warnings to Mexican leaders "are not to be rated as mere wind, we must be prepared to show that we mean what we say." General Carranza's reply to our Government's note of warning concerning the safety of foreigners, was quoted in our issue of last week. This, the correspondents say, was not thought very satisfactory at Washington, and President Wilson answered with a dispatch to Carranza in which the latter was frankly warned that the American notes "contain some matters which touch the very safety of Mexico itself and the whole possible course of its future history." "To speak less plainly," said the President, "would be to conceal from you a terrible risk which no lover of Mexico should care to run."

Mexican affairs have been so chaotic since the division of the Constitutionalist forces that a description of the various hostile factions is welcome. The following explanation is found in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times;*

> "The five factions operating in the field consist of the Villa-Zapata coalition, controlling a broad strip running south from the American border to Southern Mexico; the Carranza forces, which occupy the eastern seaboard and some garrisons on the west coast; the forces of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, occupying portions of the States of San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon; the bands of Gen. Inez Salazar, operating in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the vicinity of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad; and independent troops of the State of Yucatan, in revolt against Carranza and not affiliated with any other faction."

LIQUOR VIEWS OF THE PROHIBITION WAVE

THE TRIUMPHAL COMMENT of the prohibition papers on the phenomenal progress of prohibitory legislation in the various States of the Union, especially in the South and West, was presented in our issue of March 13. We now turn to the liquor organs to learn what the interests most immediately affected have to say concerning this onrushing "dry wave"—or "prohibition cyclone" as one of them calls it. To the brewery and distillery interests nineteen dry States and the promise of more to come might naturally be expected to afford anything but a cheerful spectacle. Yet the gloom revealed by a perusal of such liquor papers as have reached us does not seem to be entirely without mitigation. For, predict the New York *Brewers' Journal* and the Columbus *Liberal Advocate*, the prohibition tide, now so strongly at the flood, will soon be ebbing with the same rapidity. "There was a time," says *The Brewers' Journal*, "when we had about twenty prohibition States, and some of them, being very large ones, right here in the East; but they all abandoned the ridiculous fad when the people had discovered that it was a quack medicine for an evil that can be eradicated by rational education only." Between 1850 and 1856, *The Liberal Advocate* reminds us, "thirteen States adopted prohibition, but of those thirteen Maine is the only one that has not repealed the law, and there it was only sustained at the last election by [a margin of] less than 800 votes." And as history repeats itself, it adds, "it is only a question of a year or two until the wave subsides and the various States return to regulation in place of illicit sale."

Others find comfort in the thought that "prohibition does not prohibit," and in support of this belief point to the statistics of the United States Internal Revenue Department to show that the per-capita consumption of alcoholic beverages is steadily increasing despite the steady growth of prohibition legislation. Thus in *The National Bulletin* we find the following striking table, based, it is claimed, on official figures:

	Gallons per Capita
1899—With six million people living under "dry" laws, the combined consumption of malt and spirituous beverages was..........	16.91
1907—With thirty-five million people living under "dry" laws, the combined consumption of these beverages was......	23.58
1914—With forty-eight million people living under "dry" laws, the combined consumption of these beverages was......	25.00

Citing these figures, the San Francisco *Pacific Wine, Brewing, and Spirit Review* arraigns prohibition in the following terms:

> "Prohibition in any form does not accomplish its aim, but does accomplish loss of revenue by depriving the commonwealth and the nation of the taxes on the beverages. It results in increased criminality by making dishonest those men who previously were in an honest business, and by the creation of the boot-legger and moonshiner. It results in increased insanity, as prohibition introduces drugs, vile patent medicines, and dangerous substitutes into the community. It results in increased poverty, as many employees of the liquor and allied industries are deprived of their means of livelihood. It results in increased taxation on the mass of the citizens because the resulting deficit must be made up by them."

William Mida, whose journal, *Mida's Criterion* (Chicago), has represented the trade for thirty years, contributes this interesting discussion of the situation:

> "It should almost go without saying that while such a closing of territory must be regarded as spoliation and ruthless destruction of business built up by a lifetime of effort, it is, on the other hand, hailed as their day of opportunity by mail-order houses as well as by the illicit trade that invariably springs up in the wake of prohibition.
>
> "Another evil that ensues from prohibition is the elimination of responsible houses of established reputation supplying high-grade meritorious goods, replacing them by a class of dealers working outside of the pale of the law, and who, conscious of the temporary tenure of their operations, and, therefore, without incentive to establish a reputation, furnish goods of lowest grade regardless of how it affects their patrons, and having but one aim in view—big profits for least value. . . . . . .
>
> "*Mida's Criterion*, the journal we have published for the last thirty years, has always stood for strict regulation and obedience to law, but at the same time holding that societarian changes should be evolved by education and training, which is much more permanent than the seemingly more rapid mode of impatient reformers, who would force a whole nation to change its habits in a day. . . . . . .
>
> "Briefly, in regard to the spread of State-wide prohibition we may add that no State has prohibited the importation of liquor to individual consumers, or can do so under the Federal Constitution, and as long as this right endures the effect of recent statutes will be merely a changing of the channels of distribution."

Another interesting point of view is exprest by T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League and publisher of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York). Writing from Los Angeles, Mr. Gilmore reports that on all sides in Southern California he hears the remark: "The saloon is doomed, and liquors must seek new channels." Among those expressing this view he quotes a liquor salesman and a brewery president. Said the latter: "To save the business, we must let go of the saloon." Mr. Gilmore himself goes on to say:

> "This so-called prohibition movement is not prohibition at all, and the millions behind it do not intend to be prohibited, but it is a mighty protest, a blind striking out, and the object aimed at is the saloon. . . . . . .
>
> "There is to be no prohibition in Oregon, or Washington, or Colorado, just as there is no prohibition in Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, or other so-called prohibition States, and the people know there is to be no prohibition, and the people would not have voted in favor of these laws had they not known that they would not prohibit.
>
> "It is time for the liquor trade to realize that there is no prohibition territory in this country—nor any prohibition sentiment. People do not want to destroy distilleries, wineries, breweries, etc., nor do they want to lose revenues, but the saloon has become the 'red flag,' and all that stands in the way of its destruction is in great peril. The saloon has sins enough of its own, but it has also been charged with all of the crimes and indiscretions of mankind, and it will have to pay the penalty.
>
> "Take the State-wide bill passed over the Governor's veto in Alabama the other day, and can any one call it a prohibitory measure after reading the following paragraph: 'But this inhibition does not include, and nothing in this act shall affect, the social serving of such liquors or beverages in private residences'?"

There is something ominous in the sweeping advance of prohibition legislation, Mr. Gilmore admits, "but before the trade takes panic it would be well to stop and consider." And he goes on to say:

> "Do these drastic laws mean that the people are ready and willing to give up the use of wine, beer, and whisky?
>
> "If so—then good-night!
>
> "If, on the other hand, these stern reformers turn a deaf ear—in every case—to the pleadings of the Webb-Kenyon law and provide with care that the mail-order channel for supplying liquors to consumers shall be left wide open, and shall not be interfered with by legislation of any sort, then be assured that prohibition is not a part of the program, and be further assured that in time the local sale of liquor, under new regulations, will be resumed."

COLORADO'S NEW EFFORT TO OUST JUDGE LINDSEY

A NEW TURN in the campaign of Judge Lindsey's foes in Denver appears in their latest effort, which does not try to defeat or depose the Judge, but merely aims to legislate his court out of existence and leave him, like Mohammed's coffin, suspended in mid-air. His enemies do not expect the East to approve their attempt, but, says one of them, "Colorado has had enough of him, and the East may take him and welcome when the time comes." Judging from the comments in the Eastern press, the estimate of Eastern friendship for Lindsey is correct enough, but, according to the Denver dispatches, the Colorado enmity is still to be proved. There are at least two opinions of the Judge in Colorado. The Lindsey issue was raised by the passage in the lower House of the State legislature of bills reorganizing some of the State courts in such a way as to abolish the now famous Lindsey Juvenile Court as at present constituted. But the consequent stories of legislative scandal, with the arrest of one legislator and the moves to investigate the conduct of both Judge Lindsey and some of his accusers, halted the progress of these measures and led Denver press correspondents to predict rather confidently their ultimate failure. Judge Lindsey expects ex-President Roosevelt to come to Denver to prove the falsity of some of the statements being circulated there. In charging his enemies with a conspiracy to defame his character, Judge Lindsey said, as quoted in part in a dispatch to the New York *Times*:

> "For many months—in fact, ever since I exposed them in 'The Beast and the Jungle'—the interests have been waging a war against me in order to destroy me socially, politically, and in every other way. . . . Quietly the people bent on destroying me have been combing the city and talking with children who have been wards of my court and inducing them to make false affidavits which, if true, would show me up as totally unfit to occupy the bench and unfit to associate with decent people. . . . I have stood it all as long as I could, but now, since my enemies have transferred their activities to the legislature—and even there, I am told, have introduced false affidavits against me—I have decided to fight with all the means at my command."

Most of the people in Denver are perfectly satisfied with their Juvenile Court as an institution and with its Judge, declares the Denver *Post*. The Judge, it adds,

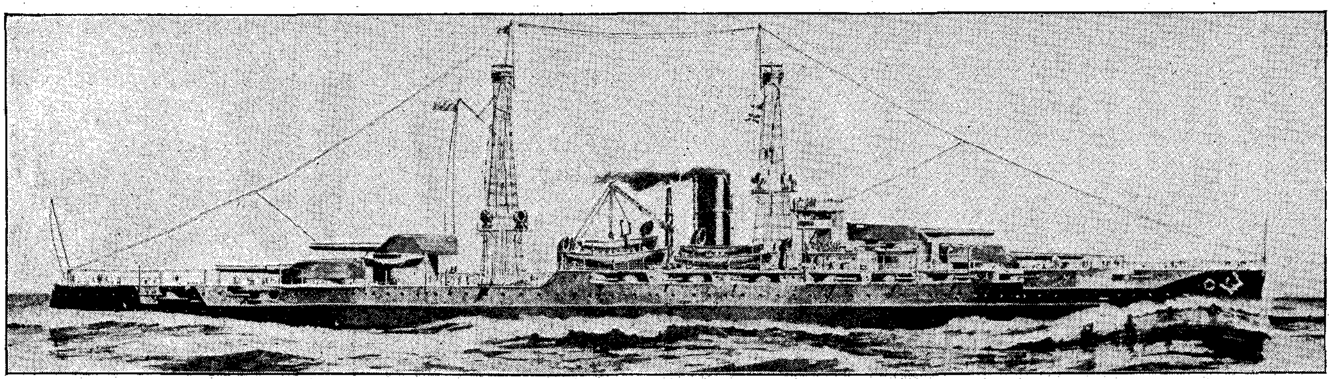
> "Has just begun the second year of the present term for which he was elected by the people of Denver by 35,000 majority—the largest ever given any candidate for a local office.
>
> "He has been elected or appointed to the office ten times in twelve years. During this time he ran twice on independent tickets—once absolutely alone, when he received 16,000 more votes than his nearest opponent."

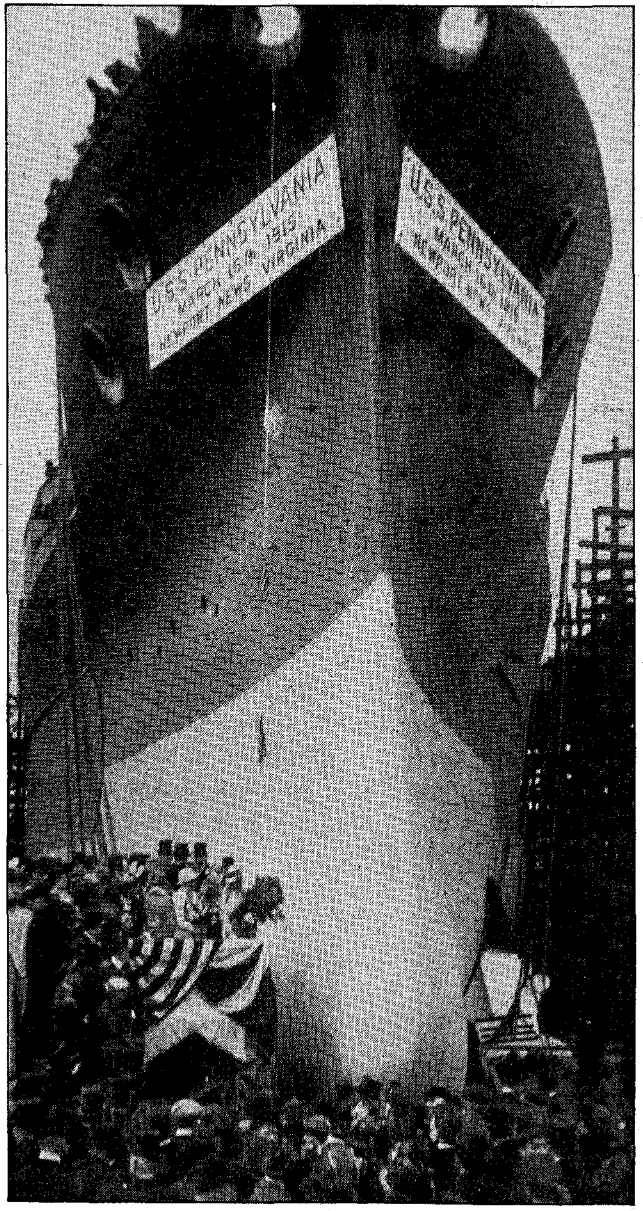
This journal, which evidently speaks for Judge Lindsey's Colorado supporters, denounces his leading enemies as corrupt politicians who have suffered from some of the exposures of the Judge of the Juvenile Court and are anxious to "get" him.

> "They have started silly movements for his recall twice in the last two years. They couldn't get 100 respectable people to take them seriously. They have had him investigated time and again only to find that they could not get anywhere and that there was nothing worth mentioning against him—when the truth was known. Failing everywhere . . . they now resort to this last desperate effort to 'get' Lindsey."

Coming in direct and striking contrast with this is a statement by the editor of the Colorado Springs *Evening Telegraph*, who is also an anti-Lindsey member of the State Senate. He favored the measures before the Colorado legislature both on principle and as directed against Judge Lindsey. As he says:

> "I believe that Judge Lindsey has lost the confidence of the people of this State by his continued attacks upon them, especially in times of stress when the State government was under fire. He has vilified our people most malignantly and persistently; and we can not endure it any longer.





OUR MOST POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIP.

The new superdreadnought *Pennsylvania*, launched at Newport News, Va., on March 16, is said to be larger than any other battle-ship afloat, altho the new British ships of the *Queen Elizabeth* type outrank her in speed and in size of guns. Her tonnage is 31,400, her speed 21 knots, and her cost $13,000,000. Her main battery will consist of twelve 14-inch guns, while the *Queen Elizabeth* carries eight 15-inch guns and has a speed of 25 knots, altho her tonnage is only 27,500. Despite the prohibition views of our Secretary of the Navy the *Pennsylvania* was christened with champagne. She was launched with a prayer that she might be a messenger of peace rather than of war, and among the guests of honor was Commander Thierichens, captain of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, which sank the American merchantman *William P. Frye*.

> "The new court of Domestic Relations, which it is proposed to establish concurrently with the abolition of the Juvenile Court will, in my judgment, better serve the purpose, for it will consider not only juveniles but questions of divorce and family difficulties of various sorts. Moreover, it will be a district court with much larger powers than the Juvenile Court."

Besides the two sharply contrasting views here set forth, a perusal of Colorado papers shows varying shades of intermediate editorial opinion. The Colorado Springs *Gazette*, for instance, without taking sides on the value of Judge Lindsey's work and his standing as a man and a jurist, is convinced of the value of the Juvenile Court in dealing with its peculiar problems. "It is a vastly better method of dealing with juvenile delinquency than we ever had before. It has been copied in other States with satisfactory results." To abolish it from motives of personal spite or political vengeance would "impair and perhaps destroy the efficiency of our judicial system in the handling of juvenile cases." In the Fort Collins *Review's* opinion, it is not the court, but the man, that has failed—

> "An effort to abolish the court will be regrettable; an effort to relegate Lindsey to obscurity will be highly commendable."

Similarly, the Greeley *Tribune-Republican*, which is not quite sure whether the Judge is an asset or a liability, observes that "while he was being paid for conducting the Juvenile Court of Denver, he was also delivering lectures, writing books and magazine articles on the same subjects of Denver's wickedness and his own goodness." Hence, "there are many good, respectable people in Denver and in the rest of Colorado who no longer approve of his methods, but who are kindly disposed toward him for the good work he has done."

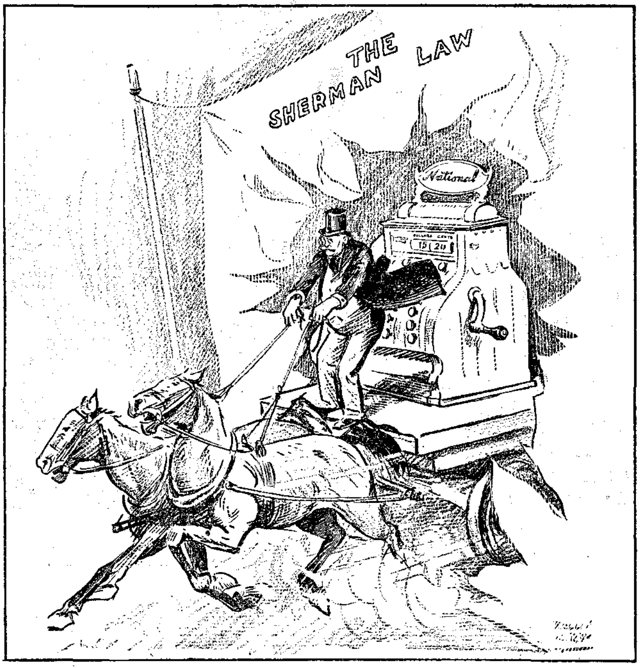
Outside of Colorado, newspaper opinion seems to be generally favorable to Judge Lindsey. The Washington *Times* tells of the nation-wide campaign being carried on against him, and the sending of hostile literature to newspaper offices everywhere. *The Times* believes that he is being attacked on false pretenses by the worst forces in Colorado politics. And the Newark *News* thus sets forth what it takes to be the basis of the attack on him:

> "The principal charge against Lindsey is that he came East during the recent Colorado coal strike and spoke on 'the shame of Colorado,' declaring that the coal barons had established a system of feudalism, and he exposed the horrors of the strike and the alleged control of officials of the coal counties by the big operators. He also brought East several women who were at the Ludlow horror, where eleven children and two women lost their lives.
>
> "The cry is raised that Lindsey had brought shame on his State for a little personal publicity. It is also claimed that Lindsey 'plays to the gallery' at every opportunity, and that he plays politics himself when he deems it necessary."

If legitimate charges can be proved against Judge Lindsey, then, says *The News*, "let him be relegated to private life." But if his enemies are simply trying to "get" him "because he told the world of the terrible industrial conditions of his State and criticized the Rockefeller interests, then the scheme is infamous and should be defeated."

DOUBTS ABOUT CASH-REGISTER SINS

THAT PERSONAL GUILT can not be punished by prison stripes under the Sherman Antitrust Law and that no law can compel a business man to adopt a higher standard of business ethics than is required by the customs of the trade are the chief conclusions drawn by editors commenting on the quashing of the National Cash-Register Company convictions by the United States Court of Appeals. Incidentally, several conservative papers are not displeased that men of high personal character, whose business ideals were fully as high as their competitors, will keep out of jail. For considerable doubt is exprest whether the defendants will ever be convicted again, or even brought to trial. And we find even Socialist writers pleased at what they consider the farcical nature of all court proceedings against capitalists. For years, as the New York *World* reminds us, first, prosecutors would not prosecute; then, juries would not convict under the criminal clause of the Act. Now, "in a case that seemed very clear, one of the higher courts finds insuperable obstacles in the way of effective action," and we can no longer "accept unreservedly Justice Holmes's assertion that the Sherman Law is a criminal statute." Twenty-seven officers and employees of the Cash-Register Company, including its president, John H. Patterson, were duly convicted two years ago of trade conspiracy and monopoly and sentenced by a Federal judge to fines or imprisonment. As *The World* recalls the history of the case:



STRAIGHT THROUGH IT.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"On the trial of the Cash-Register people evidence was produced showing that they controlled 95 per cent. of the industry; that they habitually resorted to bribery and intimidation; that they harassed competitors in many unlawful ways; that they maintained 'knock-out men' who persuaded purchasers to repudiate contracts with rival manufacturers, and that by espionage, vexatious litigation of the misuse of the patent laws, they terrorized all who did not yield quickly to their will.

"So well satisfied was Judge Hollister of the guilt of the defendants that in sentencing them he referred to their acts as 'despicable,' 'mean,' and 'petty'; as calculated to stifle legitimate trade; as proceeding from a desire for gain that led them to forget everything else; and, asserting that the Government was strong enough to protect its people from such methods, he exprest the hope that the penalties that he was about to inflict would stand out as a warning to all who were tempted thus to violate the law."

But on March 13, the Court of Appeals reconsidered their carefully prepared case, and found, as *The World* summarizes it:

"That if all or any of the offenses charged had been committed, the statute of limitations ran against them; that the defendants were pioneers and business men of great capacity, which facts alone were sufficient to account for their success; that there was no proof of conspiracy and no presumption of monopoly, and that it is not unlikely that the defendants' trade was 'pirated' by some of their competitors."

The unblemished character of the defendants "in other connections" is not forgotten by the New York *Times*. "At the time of the Dayton flood they displayed an energy and public spirit which put them high in the esteem of their fellow citizens in the city which they have done more than any other single influence to build up." So we find especial attention paid to the Court's explicit statement that their "business had been 'pirated' as well as that it had competed in the same manner." In other words, continues *The Times*, "There was little to choose between the trade morality of the defendants and of those whom it had driven out of existence." So that "what was prosecuted substantially was prosperity and capacity, rather than any moral lapse below the standard of the trade." And the upshot of this last decision, we are told, is that no statute can be enforced which requires any higher standard than the prevailing custom of the trade.

Perhaps, thinks the Philadelphia *Record*, the Federal Trade Commission may look into the facts in the National Cash-Register case before it is again submitted to a jury. At any rate, "a tribunal which is specifically directed by legislative mandate to take an economic and ethically commercial viewpoint in forming its judgment might be presumed to be the proper one to determine such matters." Which *The Record* explains by reference to the practises chiefly complained of in the case under consideration:

"The defendants were accused of having in their 'competition department' a 'graveyard,' or 'glooming-room,' where the products of their rivals were exhibited as horrible examples, so to speak. Unless this exhibition was accompanied by fraud and misrepresentation, however, it is not obvious how the practise could be considered unfair. An honest comparison of rival products is, on the contrary, an eminently fair selling-argument. The National Cash-Register Company was furthermore accused of putting on the market what were called 'knockers'—inferior machines sold at a price lower than its competitors could afford to take. But the unfairness of this practise is not evident. If a manufacturer of a $5 grade of shoes finds that he can not get the trade of people accustomed to buy a $2 grade, why may he not offer to make a confessedly inferior article at $1.50?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ADD current humor: "The terrible Turk."—*Columbia State.*

THE water-wagon is also becoming the band-wagon.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

MOUNT LASSEN is now throwing mud. We don't know what office it is running for.—*Toledo Blade.*

ALL the papers seem to be agreed that the team will be better this year than last.—*Nashville Banner.*

INDICATIONS are that the Turkish fleet will soon have a chance to prove its fleetness.—*Columbia State.*

As the weeks and months go by it begins to look as if old Huerta was just an average Mexican.—*Toledo Blade.*

WHEN Greek meets Greek, the cabinet resigns.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

TRENCHING and retrenching are the favorite pastimes of two continents.—*Nashville Banner.*

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG'S "driving" seems good, but his putting is poor.—*Wall Street Journal.*

BRITAIN has held up a Standard Oil ship. That nation is simply scared of nothing.—*Columbia State.*

CHINA is "turning the other cheek" to the Japs, and the Christian nations won't stand for it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PLOW-HORSES turned down by foreign purchasers will find the corn rows fairly comfortable this summer.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

TWILIGHT ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
FROM A PAINTING BY J. SIMONT FOR "L'ILLUSTRATION," PARIS.

WHY MEXICO HATES SPANIARDS

SPANISH PRIDE has been affronted by the hatred that has been shown by the Mexicans toward the children of the motherland, and yet admits a prominent Spanish organ, that hatred is justified and Spaniards themselves are entirely to blame for it. The journal which makes this candid admission is the Madrid *Pais*, the mouthpiece of the Spanish Republican party, and it charges that this dislike of Spaniards is shared by every Spanish-American republic to a greater or less degree. Mexico is merely the bitterest one:

"Mexico wants to do us an actual injury, but while this intention is not evident in other Spanish republics, such a deep-seated and traditional dislike ought to be corrected. Attempts have indeed been made to atone for historic and political wrongs. Castelar did much to mitigate international asperities, and other Spanish writers and poets have seconded his efforts since his time."

Why, then, does the antipathy persist? Mexico, says the *Pais*, is not to blame for this feeling, as she has received the "scum of the native population of Spain," and this "riffraff has been a source of irritation and disturbance." Indeed,

"We pack off to America Spaniards of low birth, illiterate, half-starved. Lack of employment at home sends them to seek fortune abroad, but they do so always with the intention of returning to their own country. The ignorance which characterizes the majority of our emigrants and the work to which they devote themselves, especially in Mexico, cause the unpopularity, the antipathy, and the hatred with which they are regarded there. They become overseers and petty shopkeepers, and they are especially distinguished as monarchists and violent enemies of republican progress."

These facts are considered to account for the social side of Spanish unpopularity. The political aspects are next discust, and are found to be "precisely the same as those which lie at the root of Spanish backwardness in Europe." So long as Madrid was the spiritual capital of Spanish America, "our universities, our science, our art, industry, and culture were superior to those of France, England, and Germany." This cultural influence, we are told, has now very largely passed away, and the present monarchical government is regarded by this Republican organ as responsible for the waning of the highest ideals of Spanish influence in America, through its neglect of proper emigration laws which would secure to the Spanish-American republics a better class of Spanish immigrants, healthy, educated, and moral. The Spaniards at home are, we are assured, largely to blame for Mexico's present condition, for

"The State to-day and its political parties are not consistent and are imbued with false ideas of Americanism. We profess a love for America, but we show no practical trace of it. We have no commercial treaty either with Cuba or with the Argentine Republic, and foreigners have monopolized their trade. Our Government has dealt with the Americas just as many other European Powers have done. We ought to have stood alone, and by following a consistent commercial policy we should have bound the Americas to us by ties of commerce and friendship. For example, we blundered in Mexico by following the lead of England, France, and Germany in recognizing Huerta when every Spanish interest was centered in the triumph of Maderism."

The *Pais* concludes by warning the Spanish colony in Mexico to keep out of politics and urges the Government to exercise care in diplomatic appointments and to secure men who will defend Spanish property and lives:

"While we urgently impress upon our Government the need of discretion in the choice of consuls and other diplomatic officials, we entreat the Spanish colony in that Republic to cherish a close union among themselves and a constant and friendly relation with the representatives of Spain; above all, we implore our fellow countrymen not to be carried away by the fatal facility of a common language and to avoid, with scrupulous care, all participation in the conflicts and political discords of the country."

Other Madrid papers do not by any means indorse these views, and express the greatest indignation at the treatment shown to Spanish citizens by the Mexicans. The influential *Epoca* calls loudly for some reparation for the recent expulsion from Mexico of Señor Caro, the Spanish Minister, and insists that the Government take a firm stand to insure the safety of its nationals there. The duty of the United States toward its southern neighbor is freely discust, and the press are generally agreed that intervention is the only solution to the present problem. These views seem to be reflected in the highest quarters, for the Paris *Petit Journal* credits Señor Dato, the Spanish Premier, with the statement that "anarchy in Mexico and the crimes committed there make the intervention of the United States almost inevitable."

TEMPTING SPAIN

A STRONG BID for Spanish sympathy and assistance has been made by Germany, and we learn from the columns of the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* that the possession of Tangier would be the prize that Spain would gain by joining herself to the "Central Powers." From the Spanish papers it is evident that public opinion in the ancient Kingdom is much divided, and some of them are quite apprehensive lest the territorial integrity of Spain should be disturbed. Thus the *Faro de Vigo* gravely publishes a story that Winston Churchill, the English naval minister, has promised to hand over to Portugal the Spanish province of Galicia in return for 60,000 Portuguese troops. The *Faro* does not explain exactly how this is to be done, but it thinks that this is some measure of retaliation against Germany, as, it points it, the German transatlantic cable lands at Vigo. This story is further discust in the *Correo de Alemania*, a Spanish paper published in Berlin, which indorses Mr. Churchill's proposition that "a general rectification of frontier-lines" is necessary, but adds pointedly:

> "Among other things that would, of course, involve the retrocession to its lawful owners of a region which we are accustomed to find surrounded by a red line on the map. We mean Gibraltar, which, since 1704, has been in the possession of England and has made her the almost undisputed ruler of the Mediterranean."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* discusses from every point of view the possibility of Spain's intervention, and comes to the conclusion that, by joining Germany, Spain would gain Tangier and Gibraltar, a combination that would make her the paramount Mediterranean Power. On the other hand, were she to join the Allies, the Cologne organ thinks that she would be in no position to render them efficient service, nor could she withstand a German attack, and it continues:

> "If we consider the possibility of Spain's hostile action against Germany, the first things to be reviewed are the material difficulties she would have to encounter, and next the question as to how far she could bank on her assistance to the Allies. Spain is well aware that under the most favorable circumstances she could not put into the field more men than England could raise in a couple of months, while Germany can outstrip both of them in a recruiting-race. . . . In any case, Spain would have little weight in deciding the final outcome of the war, nor would France and England fail to understand that for such slight services given disproportionate payment would be expected."

As against this, the article continues to emphasize the fact that by joining Germany Spain would gain Tangier, out of which, it says, she was cozened by the intrigues of the French under Delcassé in 1904, and then this semiofficial organ goes on to say:

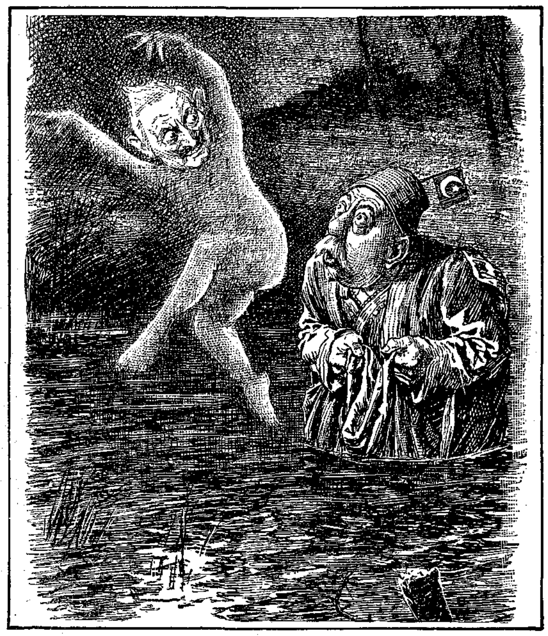
> "The recovery of Tangier would satisfy a national claim which is universally felt by the Spaniards. It is quite possible that the country does not feel itself prepared to exact single-handed a bloody reparation for the loss of a foreign possession. Yet it can be regained with safety and without loss at the end of the war by a mutual understanding now. Spain is fretting under present conditions, and yet continues to remain under them as a consequence of this fit of neutrality."

The Spanish papers, with the exception of the Carlist press, are strongly in favor of a strict neutrality, and all the monarchical papers give firm support to the Government on this point. While we should expect the Republican papers to be in opposition, such is apparently not the case, and *El Pais*, the most influential Republican paper in Madrid, says emphatically that neutrality is the only possible stand for Spain to take. To quote a recent editorial:

> "We must remain neutral, not only because it is the only possible policy for us, tho this may not be exactly true, but from our hatred of the present war. We have been in no way provoked, we have not been attacked, and we should have no object in fighting on one or the other side save to recover lost territories or to round out a national ideal. But from love of Spain and for the advantage of Spain, we must be neutral. . . . . . .
>
> "Neutrality, however, has its duties, duties distinct from those which policy and diplomacy may dictate, such as the refusal of ships and contraband supplies to belligerents. Neutrality must stand for humanity and justice, neutrality must execrate the villain who tramples under foot the treaties he has signed, our neutrality must honor the signatures which our representatives have affixt to treaties at The Hague and must lend its moral support to those nations which, like Belgium, have been robbed of their independence."

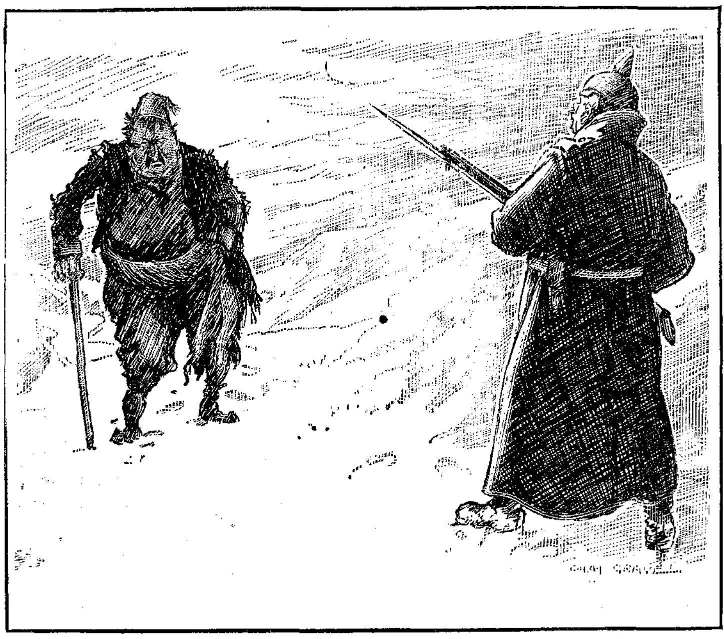
The *Pais* then proceeds to give an interesting summary of the reasons which underlie the position taken by many Spaniards with regard to the war:

> "There are those in Spain who entertain friendly feelings for Germany for distinct reasons. There is the patriotic Spaniard who hates England because she stands for our decadence, and there is the religious Spaniard who hates France because she symbolizes freethought and religious heterodoxy. There are, moreover, others in Spain who entertain friendly feelings for the Allies through fear of German militarism. Such Spaniards sympathize with the English and French because they share the liberal ideas of London and Paris. Both groups are worthy of



WILLIAM O' THE WISP.

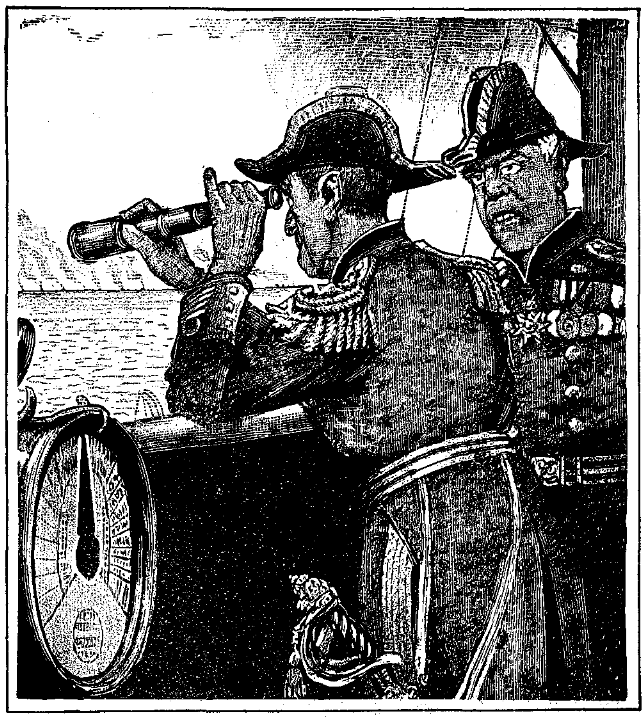
—*Punch* (London).



GERMAN SENTRY—"Who goes there?"

TURK—"A friend—curse you!" —*Punch* (London).

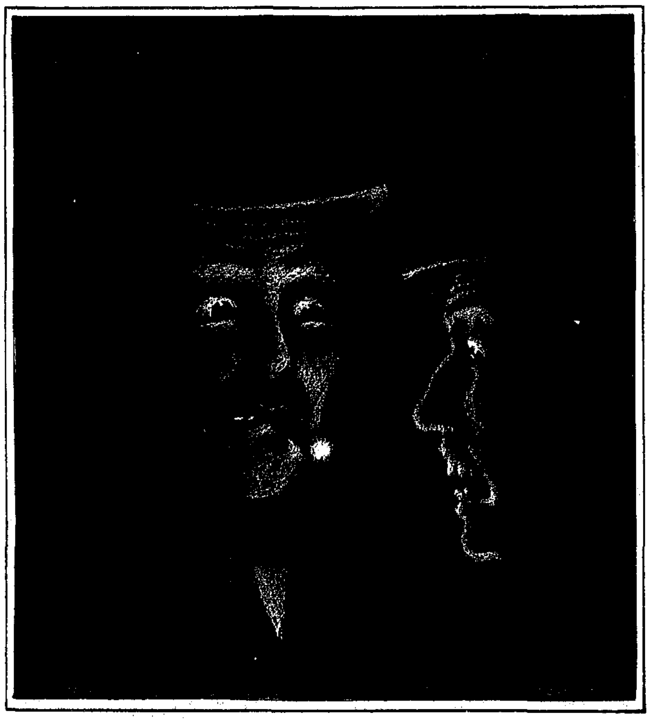
ENGLISH VIEWS OF TURKEY'S EVIL GENIUS.



THE MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

"Shall we attack, Sir?"

"Oh, no; first we must signal for help! We are hardly three times as strong as the Germans." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).



IN DARKEST LONDON.

"Look out there, James! Your cigar is far too bright." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

GERMAN VIEWS OF ENGLISH COURAGE.

Spain, both are indispensable to our national vitality. . . . But our neutrality should be active, dignified, and valiant; it should lead us to abstain from fighting for either belligerent. It does not shrink from its opinions, but tries to hasten the coming of peace. It protests against all the acts of vandalism committed to the detriment of the helpers and the violation of the eternal canons of humanity and justice."

ENGLAND'S "MORAL COLLAPSE"

ENGLAND IS DOOMED as a great Power because she is suffering from a moral collapse, avers Alfred Lohmann in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, thus returning the thrusts of British critics who have been saying the same thing about Germany. The lack of moral fiber, he says, is shown more particularly by the treatment of German civilians who found themselves in British territory when the war broke out. Herr Lohmann is one of Germany's great merchants and is president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, and his views, as a business man, upon the "moral breakdown" of England are perhaps more interesting than those of a professional psychologist or philosopher. He thus states the basis upon which he attacks England:

> "It has hitherto been considered an axiom of warfare on land that hostile States fight only in the person of their uniformed soldiers; that private property in the territory of belligerent States, and the civil inhabitants in charge of it, remain inviolate."

This axiom, the writer points out, was scrupulously observed in the last great war. During the Russo-Japanese hostilities, he says, Japan allowed the subjects of Russia to remain in her territory throughout the war with full liberty and perfect freedom to continue their normal business unhampered by any vexatious regulations. We are told that Great Britain is now acting in entire opposition to these proper principles of international comity. In the British crown colonies, he claims, the lot of a German is not a happy one; German and Austrian firms are forbidden to have business relations, direct or indirect, with their homelands. In Hongkong and other crown colonies German civilians of military age are in concentration camps, and those in the Straits Settlements and India suffer a like fate. In West Africa, he says, men and women were "peremptorily imprisoned, and even missionaries were given over to the control and mockery of black soldiers." The writer proceeds to comment:

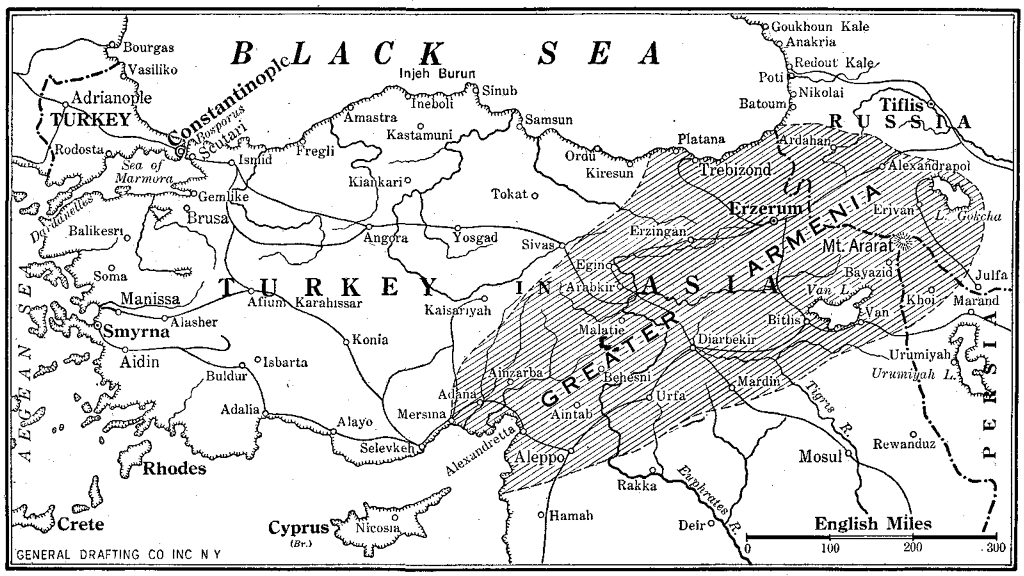
> "These proceedings on the part of England betray a decay in the ideas of fundamental justice which is most deplorable. . . . In England the present Government poses with sanctified mien as the protector of the rights of nations and the upholder of the customs ratified as valid in time of war. Nevertheless they do not provoke the criticism that in actual practise England does not shrink from the violation of any right when it suits her interest. No State which makes any pretensions to be a home of culture can afford to fly in the face of the universal consciousness of what is right. If it does so, it becomes an international outlaw. . . . To-day the British Government has placed itself outside the pale of international law, . . . and has sunk so low as to sanction by law what is nothing short of commercial highway robbery. It is at this point where the moral collapse of England becomes so apparent.
>
> "In the Napoleonic wars England maintained her position solely by the aid of the Germans—the Hessians, the Hanoverians, the Brunswickers—by whose efforts the campaigns of Wellington in Spain and Belgium were brought to a victorious conclusion. . . . Now we are no longer fighting with a civilized State; we are confronted by the violence of a mere robber horde which has already dug the grave of its own power.
>
> "England stands condemned, and she must bear eternally the stigma of the odium of the entire world. The spirit which speaks through the acts of England to-day is the spirit of decadence. The lies which are spread throughout the world with the aid of the British cable indicate the weakness of England. Only the strong can afford to face the truth, while the weak, trusting to a broken reed, turn to falsehood for support.
>
> "England's power is broken forever; by her own piratical actions she has forfeited her place among the civilized nations."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is also convinced of the moral decadence of England, and remarks:

> "This rough time of war brings the true kernel out of the shell of disguise and artifice. It exposes the highest virtues, but it also shows the lowest instincts of a people that have become rotten to the core, lying and deception and hypocrisy, horribleness and greed of destruction and finally the death of every sense of right. . . . The way in which England and the English have exposed themselves before the world, and the shamelessness with which they do it, is a new revelation."

THE REBIRTH OF A NATION

RUSSIA'S AMBITION, a port on the warm waters of the Mediterranean, will be fulfilled, say some of the English papers, if she rescues the Armenian nation from what they term "the age-long martyrdom at the hands of the Turk," for the Turkish Armenians themselves propose that Russia shall either annex or proclaim a protectorate over the whole of Greater Armenia, which extends to the shores of the Mediterranean. One little picture of the unhappy lot of the Turkish Armenians we find in an appeal on their behalf published in the London *Times* over the signature of Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington. It runs in part:


BLACK SEA
Bourgas
Vasiliko
Adrianople
TURKEY
Constantinople
Bosporus
Scutari
Rodosta
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Gemlike
Brusa
Ismid
Fregli
Amastra
Kastamuni
Injeh Burun
Ineboli
Sinub
Samsun
Kiankari
Tokat
Ordu
Kiresun
Platana
Trebizond
Poti
Batoum
Nikolai
Redout Kale
Anakria
Goukhoun Kale
Tiflis
RUSSIA
Ardahan
Alexandrapol
Erivan
L. Gokcha
Erzerum
Erzingan
Mt. Ararat
Bayazid
Julfa
Khoi
Marand
Van L.
Van
Bitlis
Urumiyah
Urumiyah L.
PERSIA
Balikesri
Soma
Manissa
Alasher
Smyrna
Aidin
AEGEAN SEA
Isbarta
Buldur
Adalia
Alayo
Selevkeh
Mersina
Adana
Ainzarba
Konia
Afium Karahissar
Angora
Yosgad
Sivas
Kaisariyah
TURKEY IN ASIA
GREATER ARMENIA
Egin
Arabkir
Malatie
Diarbekir
Behesni
Aintab
Urfa
Mardin
Tigris R.
Mosul
Rewanduz
Alexandretta
Aleppo
Rakka
Euphrates R.
Hamah
Deir
Rhodes
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GENERAL DRAFTING CO INC N Y

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA,

Showing approximately the proposed Greater Armenia, through which Russia may gain an outlet to a warm water port, if she fails to obtain the goal of her ambition—the possession of Constantinople.

"There are now 12,000 Armenian refugees at Sarikamysch alone to be provided for. These are being cared for as far as possible for the moment by the Russian Armenian inhabitants, who are themselves very poor owing to floods having spoiled their last crops. Hundreds of old men, women, and children have tramped through the snow without shoes or stockings, these articles having been seized by Turkish soldiers, who had been billeted in their houses. In many instances these wretched people were driven out just as they were by the Turkish soldiers as they entered the villages."

From a correspondent in Russian Armenia the Manchester *Guardian* has received a long dispatch recounting the efforts made by the Catholicos, the head of the Armenian Church and, so far as there is one, the political leader of the nation, to use the present opportunity to secure lasting freedom for his people. After explaining why the Turkish Armenians can act only through the Catholicos he outlines the ideal for which Armenians should work, as indorsed by the Catholicos:

"A large and liberal scheme of local government, . . . under the protection of Russia, over the whole of Greater Armenia and Cilicia down to Alexandretta, on the shores of the Mediterranean, is the aim pursued by the Catholicos, who is hopeful of its realization should the Allies emerge victorious from the present struggle."

These ideas of the Catholicos have received the support of such influential Russian journals as the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, the Tiflis *Kaffkasski Telegraf*, and even the semiofficial Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*. He then explains that, whatever may come, Armenia can no longer continue under Turkish rule, and states the Armenians' ideal for the future of their country:

"The Armenians under any circumstances would prefer simple annexation by Russia to remaining any longer under Turkish dominion; but they recognize that this might be somewhat prejudicial to the preservation of their national type. They would rather see Greater Armenia, with Cilicia down to Alexandretta, placed under the joint protection of the three Great Powers—Russia, France, and England, the former having as its special zone of influence the provinces bordering on its frontiers, and the latter two the districts bordering on Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean."

The organ of the Catholicos, the Etchmiadzin *Orizon*, hails the Russians as liberators:

"The Turkish Armenians greet with warm enthusiasm the advance of the Russian army upon Turkish territory, because they are convinced that they will gain their political freedom only through Russia, as was the case of the Christian nations in the Balkans. The Turkish Armenians regard the war between Russia and Turkey as a war of liberation."

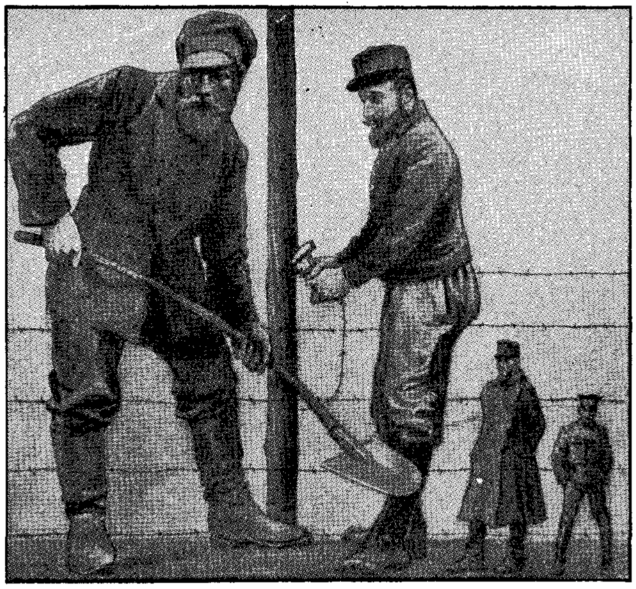
The *Mshak*, a paper of progressive tendencies published at Tiflis in Russian Armenia, says:

"With the declaration of war, the status of the Armenian question has changed. Russia drew the sword not for conquests: this war is not an aggressive one, but a war of liberation.

"There can no longer be a question of Turkish reforms, because a state of war exists. Now the question is, how to put an end to Turkish rule. And, as Russia is not waging an aggressive war, but one of liberation, Armenians can and must express a wish that Turkish Armenia should be given an administrative organization under the protectorate of Russia. We suppose that that will conform also to the political interests of Russia."

Finally, the Petrograd *Ryetch* remarks:

"The question of Turkish Armenia is a very complicated one. Its solution does not depend on Russia alone. France and England are in a measure interested in what the future status of Turkish Armenia shall be. The establishment of autonomy in Turkish Armenia, under the protectorate of Russia, appears to Armenian workers to be a more feasible solution than annexation."



WAR-PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

This graphic comparison, drawn for the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*, shows the number of war-prisoners in Germany: 306,294 Russians, 215,905 French, 36,852 Belgians, and 18,824 English.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

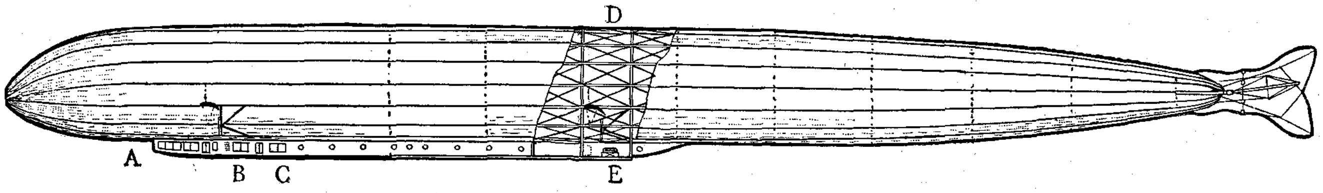


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACMECHEN *ZEPPELIN*-DESTROYER.

"A type of aircraft never built before in the history of aeronautics." It is a rigid dirigible balloon, 230 feet long, 28 feet in diameter. There are 14 separate gas-compartments enclosed in a wooden envelop. The car, as the diagram shows, is built into the main structure. This air-ship has a speed of over a mile a minute, can stay in the air for 10 hours, and will carry four men and a torpedo-gun.

AMERICA INVENTS A "ZEPPELIN - DESTROYER"

"A GREAT CLOUD OF DEATH is gathering on the German coast. Week by week its potential power is increasing, yet the time to strike has not come. A white-haired, hale old man of seventy-eight is working quietly until the German War Office shall say: 'Are you ready, Count Zeppelin?' For answer, that night the monster air-fleet will rise high above the German coast and float out in the darkness over the sea. Germany will wait and pray. It is her trump-card." Such are the views of Mr. Thomas R. Macmechen, the president of the Aeronautical Society of America, in an interview accorded to the New York *Sun*. Mr. Macmechen, we are told, refuses to accept the theory that the *Zeppelin* is a failure. It has made good, he says, and will soon prove it to England by a raid upon London. He should know whereof he speaks, for, to foil such a raid, the company of which he is president is now building for the British Government a small fleet of dirigibles of a new type—*Zeppelin*-destroyers—especially designed to ward off the threatened attack, which, Mr. Macmechen tells us, may be expected about the middle of April. His reasons for refusing to accept the theory—current among laymen—that the *Zeppelin* is a failure are as follows:

THOMAS RUTHERFORD MACMECHEN,
Inventor of England's new weapon against the dreaded German *Zeppelin*.

"1. The flight and weight-carrying capabilities of the *Zeppelins* under all but abnormal weather conditions are proved and as certain and dependable as the navigation of a steamship. A hurricane will wreck the latter as quickly as the former.

"2. The wrecks of *Zeppelins* are printed and known. There are less than a dozen all told. The actual flights under all sorts of conditions run into thousands. These are not heard of.

"3. The attacking *Zeppelins* will do their destroying with armor-piercing guns rather than with bombs.

"4. The raid will be not by three or four, but by a great number, not less than fifty, possibly by a hundred, accompanied by aeroplanes.

"5. The high-angle gun has been proved, even when used under daylight conditions, to be useless as a defense. Aeroplane defense is useless by night, which is the *Zeppelin's* best time for operation.

"6. Germany thus far has made only reconnoitering trips. She will make her real raid only when thoroughly ready, and that time is not far away."

He tells us that at last England has been roused to the dangers of a *Zeppelin* raid and has come to realize that the recent aerial attack on Yarmouth was but a try-out. The great majority of Englishmen pooh-poohed that raid, he says, but he adds:

"Official England is not pooh-poohing now. Official England knows all too well; but she got over the pooh-poohing stage too late. She is grasping at every straw of promise, yet knowing that there is not time to prepare for war in the air and knowing too that one successful raid will mean another and still others that bid fair to leave England cowering and helpless.

"Then, with Germany master of the air and with Germany master under the sea, how long will England maintain her supremacy atop the sea? The Admiralty will not admit that this means the passing of the dreadnought, but they are beginning to fear just that."

In explaining why no real raid has yet been made, he remarks:

"The first great raid, which the Germans have been planning since the war began and for the success of which they are depending on the aged Count Zeppelin, will probably not come for some weeks. The time is not yet right. The first raid will be followed by blow upon blow aimed directly at the throne of England.

"The reason there has been no great attack on London from the air is because aerial tactics and strategy make such an attack folly until there are a certain number of these air-ships, enough to leave a wide trail of destruction.

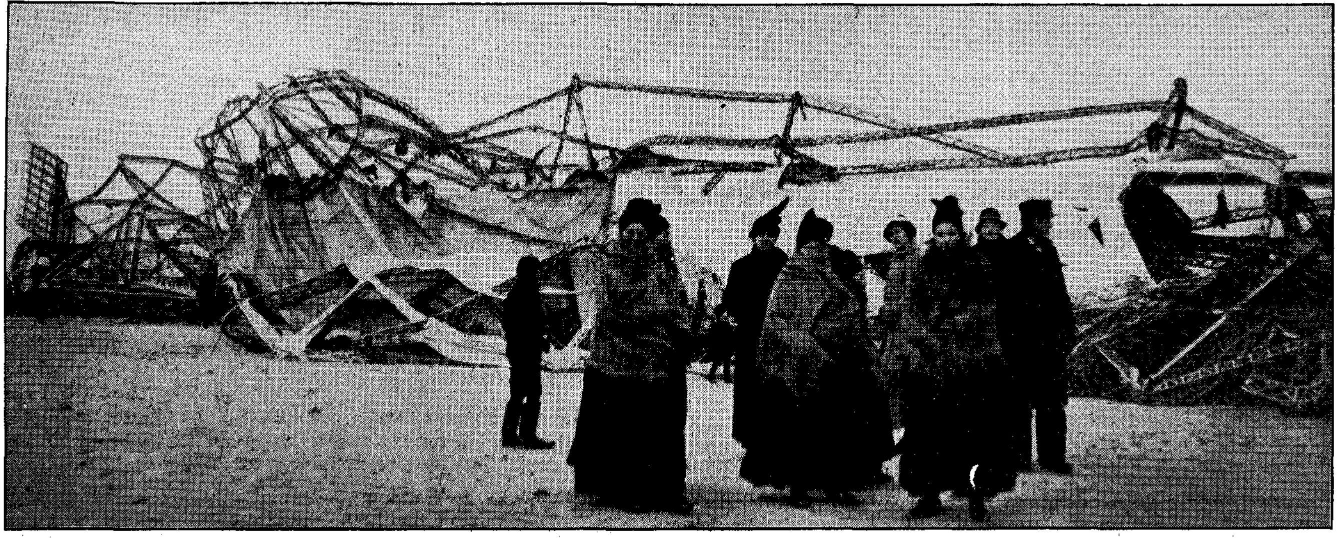
"For instance, if Germany had fifty of these new *Zeppelins* they would strike England to the heart. They could hit London a body-blow to-day and come back again to-morrow. Count Zeppelin will strike when he gets ready, and not when England wants him to."

He goes on to say:

"The Intelligence Department of Great Britain knows the preparations that Germany is making. Further confirming details are coming in nearly every day. One report from Lake Constance, where the observer remained nineteen weeks, told of a complete *Zeppelin* being turned out from the factory every two weeks, while he was there.

"Perhaps Germany is ready to strike now, yet I should be surprized if she made the first raid this month. March is not a favorable time on account of the winds. I do not look for the big air invasion until after the middle of April, but I believe it will come soon after that."

The darkening of London, the use of search-lights, and the employment of the high-angle anti-aircraft guns are, he says,



A WRECKED *ZEPPELIN*.

The *Zeppelin L-3*, one of the largest of Germany's air-cruisers, cast down on the Danish coast at Fanö, last month, and supposed to have been in the attack on Yarmouth, England, on January 15. All that remains of the great craft is the aluminum of the frame, which has been melted by the Danish authorities and will be held till the end of the war. It is worth about $10,000. The crew are now interned in Denmark.

futile measures and have been abandoned. In describing the steps taken by the English authorities to circumvent a raid, he recounts:

"First they darkened the city. Then, as if to attract as much attention as possible, they installed powerful search-lights at vantage-points all over the city. Nothing could have better guided a dirigible navigator approaching in the night. London has since seen the fallacy of the search-lights, and they are not used now.

"Still the high-angle guns are in position all over London, on the tops of buildings and other carefully selected places. The authorities of the air department have also relied on big squadrons of aeroplanes to resist a *Zeppelin* attack on London.

"They were to go up over London and attack these *Zeppelins* directly over the city. . . . What would happen?

"London would bombard itself and shoot its own aviators out of the air. Shells from the high-angle guns are incendiary. They would drop back on the city, set fire to their own buildings, and kill their own private citizens."

The military authorities, he says, have now realized that such measures are hopeless and have agreed with him that the only effective defense is to meet the invading fleet off the coast and bring about its destruction by employing Mr. Macmechen's new "*Zeppelin*-destroyers," which are thus described:

"This new craft is a small, rigid dirigible, a type of aircraft never built before in the history of aeronautics. Being small, it will have a short radius of action, but it will have a speed of from sixty to seventy miles an hour.

"These little rigid dirigibles we are building can stay in the air watching for an enemy, say seventy-five miles from their base, for at least ten hours. They can send wireless reports back to their base.

"Each of the *Zeppelin*-destroyers will be equipped with one torpedo-gun, firing a torpedo that will explode on contact. Our *Zeppelin*-destroyers are but 230 feet long and only 28 feet in diameter. The little defensive dirigibles have two engines, one forward of 75–90 horse-power and one aft with 125 horse-power.

"Each will carry four men, a navigator, a gunner, and two engineers. The torpedo-gun will fire its projectile 1,600 feet pointblank, true to mark.

"Perhaps the most radical idea we have followed in building the new aircraft is that to maintain rigidity; we have enclosed the gas-compartments in an envelop of wood instead of metal, like the *Zeppelins*. We use laminated spruce from Canada. Thin strips of it are wound in spiral from one end to the other of the cigar-shaped hull, and they are locked into a mahogany ring at the end. The strips cross and recross one another and are of copper, riveted together. There are also fourteen straight girders. This construction is the strongest possible for the weight.

"Inside of it are the fourteen gas-bags, each in a separate compartment. Outside the wood structure the whole is covered with a weather-proof aluminized cloth. It shines like a polished spoon and will be difficult to see in the air on that account.

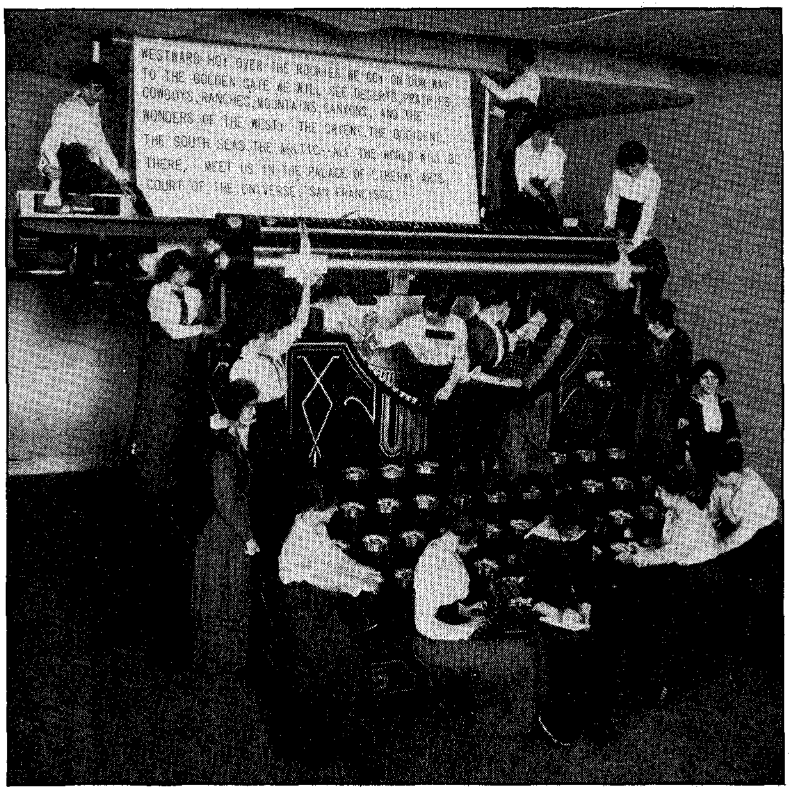
"There is no hanging car. The car is built right into the main structure. The navigator operates the whole craft by simply pressing a set of buttons on a desk in front of him. He can even take the control of the engines out of the hands of the engineers."

NON-OPENABLE ENVELOPS—A seal that will prevent surreptitious opening of letters is described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, February 27). Most envelops can be easily opened by steaming one end; the letter is then withdrawn, read, returned, and resealed at one operation. The paper seal, readily made by the method described below, will render any letter proof against being opened by steaming, the ends as well as the central flap being secured at the time of closing the envelop. The writer tells us that the seal is made as follows:

"Use a moderately glazed paper as a base for the seal. Prepare a solution of gelatin, consisting of 40 grains of gelatin to the ounce of water. This should be allowed to soak for half an hour, and then may be melted by placing the vessel into boiling water. When the gelatin has melted, stir the mixture well and then with a flat brush apply the gelatin solution lengthwise on the paper, which should have been previously dampened. Then hang up the paper to dry. When dry, coat the paper again, brushing the sheet crosswise, then dry it once more, pinning the sheet at each corne to prevent it from curling. When dry, lay the sheet face down, and brush the back all over with amyl-acetate collodion in a concentrated state, then hang it up to dry again. Suitable strips may now be cut from the sheet to form the envelop-seals. To use these upon the envelop, all that is necessary is to dip each one into a solution of common alum for about half a minute, made up of 120 grains of alum in four ounces of filtered water, or 90 grains of chrome alum. Then place the seal over the flap of the envelop after it has been fastened down in the usual way, and, placing a piece of blotting-paper upon it, rub it down with the thumb-nail until the seal lies flat. It will be found that when the seal has become dry the gelatin has become insoluble. It will not be softened by a lengthened period of steaming. The coating of amyl-acetate collodion makes the seal quite water-proof, so that prolonged steaming or even scalding with hot water will not cause the seal to loosen, and any attempt to remove the seal will leave a telltale mark. The paper composing the envelop may soften and the mucilage beyond the gelatin seal liquefy, but the seal itself will not give way."

WHY LAMPS EXPLODE

EXPLOSION is simply very rapid chemical action with the sudden formation of great volumes of expansive gas. Except with the so-called high explosives, the action is simply rapid combustion, due to the fine division of the fuel. Even such a substance as ordinary wheat-flour may thus explode with violence, if it is suspended in the air so that the tiny particles may burn separately. It is the explosion of a petroleum product in the form of easily vaporized spray that drives an automobile. The petroleum product known as kerosene does not properly contain any of the easily vaporized hydrocarbons that make gasoline both valuable and dangerous; yet even it may explode under favorable conditions. To do this it must be turned into vapor by high heat, the vapor must be mixed with air, and the mixture must be ignited. These three conditions are not often fulfilled together; when they are, it is due to carelessness or ignorance—and then there is trouble. The following article, quoted from *The Traveler's Standard* by *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, February 6), sets forth the matter in some detail. In it we read:


WESTWARD HO! OVER THE ROCKIES WE GO! ON OUR WAY
TO THE GOLDEN GATE WE WILL SEE DESERTS, PRAIRIES
COWBOYS, RANCHES, MOUNTAINS, CANYONS, AND THE
WONDERS OF THE WEST; THE ORIENT, THE OCCIDENT,
THE SOUTH SEAS, THE ARCTIC—ALL THE WORLD WILL BE
THERE. MEET US IN THE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS,
COURT OF THE UNIVERSE, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GIANT TYPEWRITER THAT WILL TYPE NEWS BULLETINS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

"The quantity of oil-vapor generated in the reservoir of the lamp depends upon the temperature of the reservoir, as well as upon the nature of the oil—a high temperature causing a marked increase in the vaporization. It is, therefore, advisable to keep the temperature of the oil-reservoir as low as practicable. To some extent this is a matter of design, and it is almost impossible to prevent the reservoirs of metal lamps burning large quantities of oil from becoming heated to a temperature high enough to produce marked vaporization. All lamps should be kept as cool as their construction will permit, however. For example, they should not be allowed to stand on, over, or near hot stoves, registers, or radiators. They should also be kept as nearly full as practicable, so that the space occupied by the oil-vapor may be small.

"If the upper part of the reservoir of a lamp is occupied by an inflammable mixture of oil-vapor and air, it is still not dangerous unless flame gets access to it. In fact, when a lamp explodes the trouble is far more likely to be with the lamp itself, or with the way it is used, than with the oil; altho prudence always indicates that the oil should be of the best quality obtainable, with a high 'flash-point,' so that any chance communication of flame will be unlikely to lead to serious results.

"For flame to gain access to the interior of the reservoir there must be an opening of some kind through which it can pass. The opening may be due to the omission of the plug or cap from the filling aperture, or it may be due to a break in the reservoir, or to other causes. More often, however, the explosion takes place because the wick does not fit the lamp properly. If the wick is too small, so that a considerable space is left on one side of it, gas may escape in this way, taking fire and carrying the flame down into the reservoir, if the opening is big enough. This action may be assisted or precipitated by blowing down into the top of the lamp to put it out, or by the [illegible]hilling action of a draft of cold air striking against the outer [illegible]face of the reservoir. If there is a considerable volume of mixed air and vapor in the reservoir in a highly heated condition, a sudden cold draft may cause it to contract quickly enough to draw the flame down into the reservoir, with an explosion as a result. Lest timid householders who may read this warning should be unnecessarily alarmed about the condition of their lamps, we desire to assure them that there is no danger of the kind described unless there is a plainly visible opening of considerable size down along one edge of the wick. The wick should be loose enough to work freely, for if it fits too tightly it will not turn up and down readily, and if it jams in its tube the oil will not draw up well and the lamp will not burn properly.

"By examining any properly constructed kerosene-lamp it will be seen that there is a small vent-pipe, usually very much flattened, extending upward through the burner in such a way as to put the interior of the reservoir in free communication with the space immediately adjacent to the flame. This tube is provided in order to equalize the pressure inside the lamp with that of the surrounding air of the room. This little tube should be kept free, but care should be taken not to increase the size of it in any way. It is a well-known fact that flame will not pass through very small openings, and the maker of the lamp knows just how large this vent-pipe can be made, and what shape to give it, so that it will fulfil its purpose without permitting the gas-mixture in the reservoir to take fire from the flame of the lamp. As the lamp leaves the factory, the vent-pipe is of a safe size; but if it is enlarged to any considerable extent by thrusting things into it when cleaning the lamp, it may become a source of danger.

"Finally, the operation of filling should never be carried out while the lamp is burning, nor while it is standing near any lighted lamp or gas-jet, or near a stove with a fire in it."

THE WORLD'S LARGEST TYPEWRITER—One of the most conspicuous exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is a typewriter of gigantic proportions, 1,728 times larger than a standard machine, says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 27):

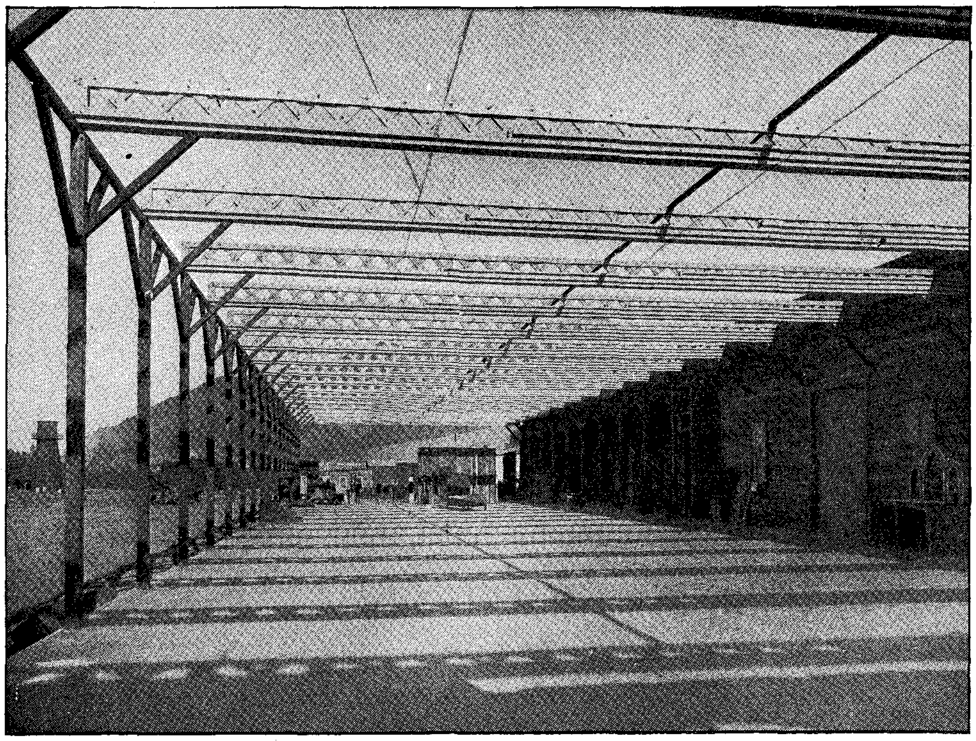
"It is not merely a colossal image, but a working model that actually writes; and during the Exposition it will type news bulletins, on a sheet of paper 9 feet wide, in letters 3 inches high and 2 inches apart. The monster machine will be operated by electrical connection with a typewriter of standard dimensions. For instance, on depressing a key of the small machine the corresponding key of the large machine will respond. A lever is used for the return of the carriage and for line-spacing or rotating the cylinder. The big machine weighs 14 tons as against 30 pounds, which is the weight of a standard machine. It is 21 feet wide, in action, by 15 feet high, and requires for its operation a room measuring 25 by 30 by 25 feet. The platen, 9 feet 6 inches long by 21 inches in diameter, weighs 1,200 pounds, and the carriage 3,500 pounds. Each key-cup, which is the part of a typewriter that is prest by the fingers, is 7 inches in diameter, while each type-bar is 52 inches long and weighs as much as a standard typewriter. This mammoth typewriter has been under construction for about two years and cost $100,000."

THE PLUMBER IN THE MOVIES

THE REVOLT OF THE PLUMBER against the popular legend of his laziness and greed has been duly chronicled in these columns. The trade journals have been protesting that the plumber of the newspaper paragraph and of cheap vaudeville has no actual existence. We learn from *Domestic Engineering* (Chicago) that even the moving-picture shows have become infected with this character, which we are again assured has no objective entity. A film comedy entitled "The Plumber," which has been going the rounds of the Chicago theaters, is the immediate occasion of this new protest. This "movie" has cost $15,000 to produce, we are told, and is "too funny to be true." Worse; it is calculated to create in the minds of the public "a feeling of suspicion toward the plumbing fraternity as a whole," and will inevitably "miseducate the popular mind." Says the editor:

"Men, women, and children smile, giggle, or laugh outright at the freak doings of the plumber on the job. He is portrayed as wholly unreliable, irresponsible, and incompetent.

"He is called in to repair a bad leak in a lead pipe in the bathroom of a mansion. He is shown coming into the house smoking a cigaret and puffing smoke in the face of the mistress of the house as he discusses the leak question with her.



THE LARGEST MOVING-PICTURE STAGE IN THE WORLD,

In the moving-picture city near Los Angeles.

"He proceeds leisurely up the stairs to the bathroom with fire-pot and kit of tools. In the bathroom he rolls another cigaret, lights the fire-pot, and then saunters down-stairs to the basement with his gasoline torch. As he proceeds to turn off the water he carelessly places the gasoline torch so that it comes in direct contact with a lead water-pipe near the shut-off. Presently the basement is flooded—six feet deep.

"The picture closes with the house catching fire when the fire-pot upsets in the bathroom. This brings the fire department on the scene, and there is great excitement. Then the owner of the house appears, and when he hears that the plumber has caused the blaze he goes in search of the culprit. Finding the plumber seated in a wash-tub and paddling around in the basement, he plunges into the water and begins to fight with him. The picture finally ends with the plumber receiving a knock-out punch, and he promptly sinks out of sight and drowns.

"This 'movie' may be very amusing and, as a comedy, a roaring success, but at the same time it does the plumbing fraternity a direct injustice. It is very misleading and it tends to convey the impression on the public mind that plumbers need watching. The picture is certainly not true to life, and we question seriously if, in the entire history of plumbing, there ever was a plumber who, through sheer carelessness, flooded a basement in the manner shown. The moving-picture people have 'put over' another joke at the expense of the craft.

"In our editorial opinion, it is now up to the trade to protest against such sarcastic film comedies. Resolutions condemning such pictures should be passed and forwarded to the film companies responsible for productions of this kind."

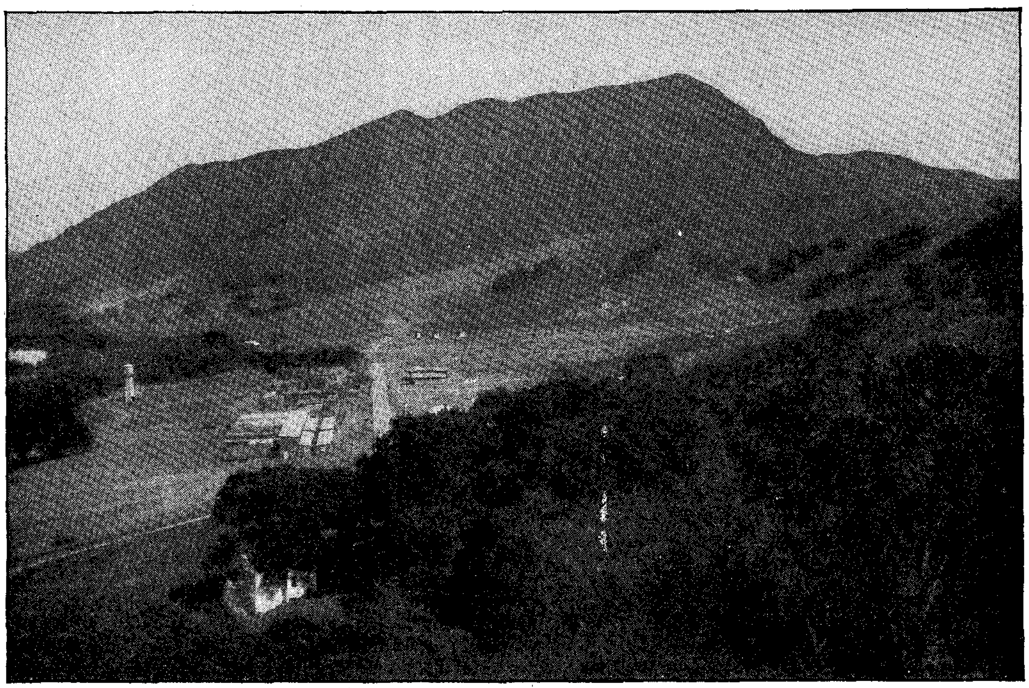
A CHAMELEON CITY

IN the San Fernando valley of California—a short trolley-ride out of Los Angeles—is being built a city that can be changed overnight to conform to any nationality, style of architecture, color scheme, or state of preservation. At a single night's notice the town will be turned into an Ilium for you, or a Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Chicago, New York, or any really sizable place you may mention. Every building put up or planned has been designed to have a four- or fivefold usefulness. Each of the façades is of a different type of architecture from the others and usually represents a different kind of usefulness. For instance, a shelter that looks in front like a saddlery-shop or a blacksmithy may have, from the other three angles, the appearance of a Gothic hunting-lodge, military barracks, and a Wild West ranch-house. And any one of these elevations can be changed in a few hours to represent an entirely different kind and character of building. This idea will be carried out throughout the entire city, we are told by Charles W. Person, who describes it in *Modern Mechanics* (Chicago, March). He goes on:

"You probably have guessed it by this time. The city is to be built for the express purpose of making moving pictures—the first and only city of its kind ever attempted. When completed it will accommodate 15,000 souls, and it will cost something like $2,000,000. The construction work has already progressed so far that a small settlement is standing now and being used for motion-picture work. Around this the greater city will be built.

"It was only after careful consideration of all the localities within a convenient radius of Los Angeles that the San Fernando valley was chosen as the site for the city. Every advantage has been taken of the remarkable configuration of the valley to bring out the variety of backgrounds and locations. There is a natural lake and lagoon which has sufficient depth and size to float any craft from an Indian canoe to an American battleship. . . . The idea has been to get a view of water, hill, vale, and mountain scenery from the principal buildings in the unique city.

"The plan of usefulness has been carried out in many particulars thus far. Viewed from one side, the landscapes present a certain aspect. From the other side the character, climatic or sectional, is entirely different. . . . Every bridge is so constructed that it can take on the appearance of a Japanese arch bridge, a Roman stone bridge, or a steel cantilever bridge, or, in fact, any other kind of a bridge for which the director h[illegible] in the production of a scenario.



THE "SHOW CITY" WITH ITS SPLENDID BACK-DROP FORMED BY BIG U MOUNTAIN.

"All the streets are to be scientifically paved and piped for gas, electricity, and sewer-mains. The main boulevard will be six miles long, and this, taken in conjunction with other main streets and cross streets, will give an idea of the amount of work which the street department alone will have to do. The piping for water is an important item, for every building and house will be supplied with water 99 per cent. pure, fed to a reservoir from seven artesian wells at the rate of 300,000 gallons a day. The roadways of the city are peculiar in that they are being constructed in different widths and styles of top dressing, in order that the director may have a variety in the matter of road-scenes.

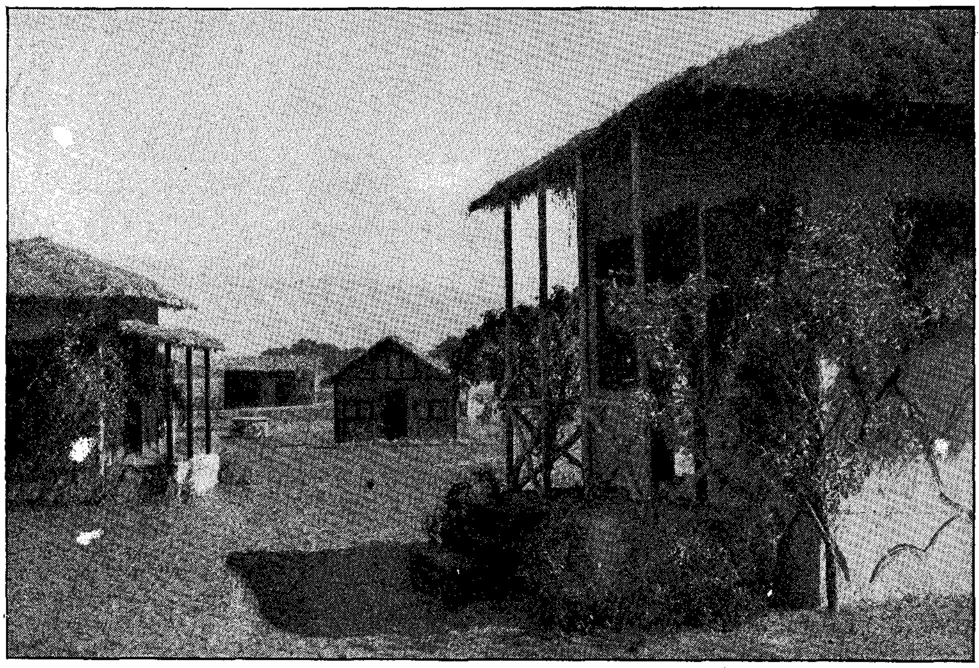
"For the convenience of both men and women actors, a clubhouse is being built. For outdoor enjoyment, there is under construction a quarter-mile race-track, with concrete grand stand and stadium in the most approved university style, and this arena can be employed for a setting in a play calling for outdoor sports, or for a number of different settings. One day it may be necessary to use it for the Colosseum at Rome, and another day for the Olympic stadium in Greece. Some director may wish to stage a country fair there, another may wish to have it represent the Polo Grounds in New York City. It can also be used for an Indian durbar or golf-links. Just outside the stadium is a model tennis-court built for utility and pleasure, combined.

"There is now under construction an administration building, an exhibition theater that can take on either the appearance of a city or country theater at the behest of the director; barracks, for the housing of a troop of cavalrymen; bunk-houses for the cowboys, and two hospitals and infirmaries, which will be thoroughly equipped with every modern instrument for surgical and pathological remedy. Treatment in these hospitals will be defrayed by the company, and the bungalow residences within the city will be rented to employees far below the usual rentals in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

"The wardrobe department has a building of its own now. It was one of the first to be built and contains a wardrobe valued at $35,000. In addition to this the costume-shops, which are near by, are so arranged that they can turn out the designs which are required by every period of dress from the era of palm-leaf girdles to the present time. Twenty electrically operated sewing-machines turn out the work.

"The first notable incident of the mobility of this movie city was shown in the preparation very recently of a scenario. The director knew of just the proper location for a fire and a rescue by means of a rope acting as a pendulum, but sad to relate the scene was supposed to take place in Jersey City, New Jersey, and that was three thousand miles away.

"It was out of the question to take a company that distance in order to stage that one scene, and even then the city fathers of Jersey City would not have consented to the total destruction of one of their office buildings even for the edification of ten million movie fans. The only thing to do was to reconstruct the scene from buildings already standing. This was done in thirty-six hours. The result was so perfect that New Yorkers who gazed upon it in wonder were compelled to pinch themselves before they could realize they were in California and not New Jersey. The scene was then burned to the ground, and this newest and oddest of cities, the chameleon, once more resumed its workaday color."



A CITY THAT CAN BE CHANGED OVERNIGHT

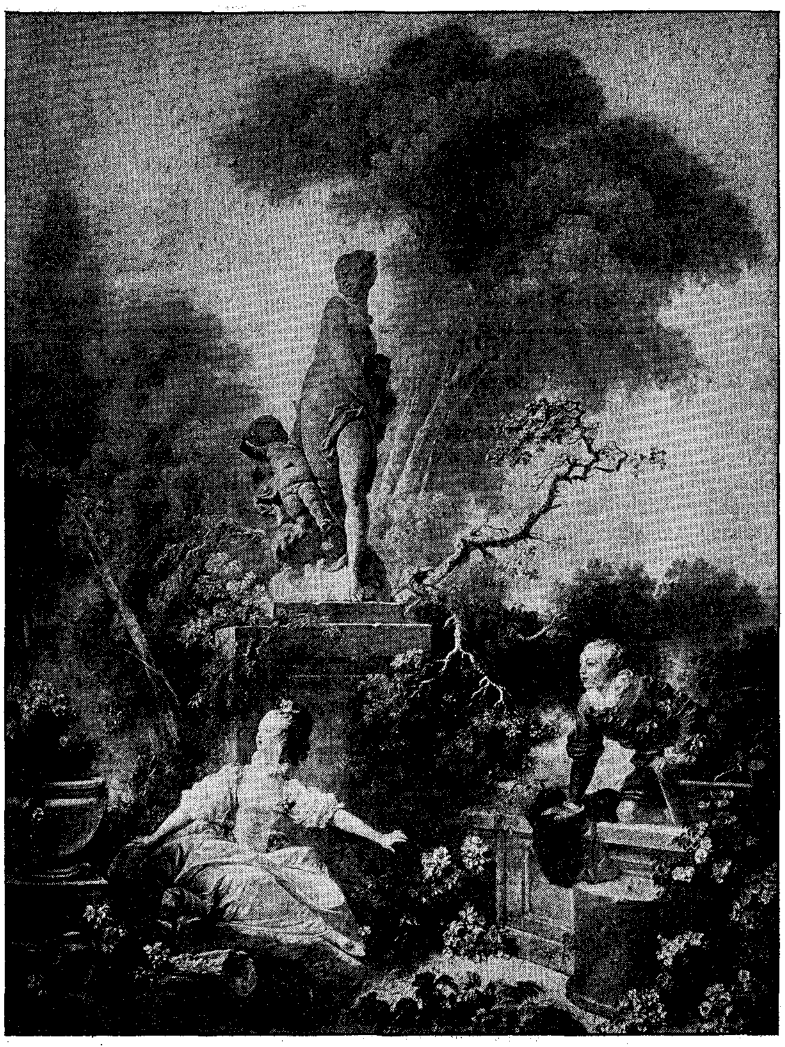
To conform to any nationality, architecture, or color scheme.

The town had its first aeroplane fatality on Tuesday of last week, when Frank Stiles sacrificed his life to the public demand for thrills. Says a dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

"The accident occurred during a supposed battle in the air between two aeroplanes. A premature explosion of a bomb in an anchored aeroplane just as Stiles flew over it caused his machine to somersault earthward."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE SUCCESSOR OF MORGAN AS ART PATRON



FROM MORGAN TO FRICK.

One of the Fragonard panels that will decorate a room especially designed to hold them in the new Madison Avenue house. Joseph Duveen, the art dealer, regards this room as "one of, if not the greatest collective works of art in the world."

IT WAS FEARED in many quarters when Mr. Morgan died that the world would not soon again see an art patron on the grand scale such as he had become. But there is reason to expect that America has at hand his successor in Mr. Henry C. Frick. The mantle of Mr. Morgan seems to be descending upon his shoulders, for the two groups of artistic objects that gave the highest distinction to Mr. Morgan's collection—the Garland porcelains and the Fragonard panels—have passed into Mr. Frick's possession. Mr. Frick is not, as yet, to be classed exactly in the same rank as Mr. Morgan, points out a writer in *The American Art News*, but "the surpassing quality and variety of his unrivaled collection of old and modern foreign paintings—without exception, representative examples of some of the most famous names in the history of painting; his recent acquisition of the Fragonard panels—perhaps the greatest art prize of the present day; but more especially his branching out into new fields through the purchase of the Morgan porcelains, not only emphasize his present position as a leading art collector, but indicate that he possesses the evident ambition so to widen the scope of his collections that these may, in time, rival those of Mr. Morgan, now, alas! beginning to be dispersed." *The Art News* dilates on the unique position held by Mr. Morgan and the apprehensions that the art world of America, and even of Europe, would never see his like again:

> "There were good ground and reason for this feeling and exprest opinion, for in the wide scope and varied character of his collecting, in his devotion to the building up of his collections in all their divisions, in his liberality, and especially in his absorption during his last years in the pursuit of amassing great art collections and rare and unique specimens, Mr. Morgan had no predecessor, and is not likely to have any real successor of his kind. He was a unique personage!—not only in character and temperament, but in the annals of art collecting, and his fame as the greatest collector of art the world ever knew will never die.
>
> "But that Mr. Morgan will have successors, even if not so great and many-sided, would seem to be indicated—even now, and when his passing is not two years removed in time—by the 'arrival,' long predicted by the few *cognoscenti*, as America's greatest art collector, of Mr. Henry C. Frick."

If Mr. Frick, with the reported contemplated purchase of Mr. Morgan's small collection of pictures, his miniatures, and many of his antiques, becomes the owner of "most of the most important and valuable art treasures in America" known as the Morgan collections, he but adds them to possessions described as "the most notable collection of old and modern European masters in painting in America, and which is hardly surpassed by any in Europe to-day." Mr. Frick is better known as a steel-magnate than as an art collector, but he began the pursuit of his hobby in the late nineties. He came to live in the old Fifth Avenue mansion of William H. Vanderbilt, whose collection when he vacated the house was transferred to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The writer of the *Art News* article thinks the empty picture-gallery stimulated and inspired Mr. Frick, who had already begun to collect, chiefly in the field of French nineteenth-century pictures. These grew to more than modest proportions, but the modesty of their owner kept them from public knowledge. Three years ago Mr. Frick bought the site of the old Lenox Library in Madison Avenue and replaced the building by a house designed to hold his recent and prospective purchases. The writer proceeds:

> "He paid for the old library building and land on which the house stands $2,400,000, and has expended about $1,600,000 on the house and gardens. The house was designed by Thomas Hastings. There are interesting features yet to be added to the exterior of the building—a grille, a sunken garden, several groups of sculpture, clipt box-hedges, gates, etc., and already he has transplanted there thirteen horse-chestnut trees. Mr. Frick's orders were for a small house, with plenty of light and air and land. He wished a house that was simple, stately, but not pompous, which would include galleries for his extraordinary pictures—a house that would do to present to the city as a museum. It is a free treatment of eighteenth-century English architecture, with something of the spirit of the Italians, who were then greatly influencing English building and English taste. The art-gallery embraces 3,500 square feet.

The Fragonard panels will surround the drawing-room on the first floor.

"This house, the latest private palace in the metropolis, differs as greatly in architecture, appointments, and 'atmosphere' from those of other New York millionaires, who have 'come out of the West,' as does its owner in personality, character, and temperament from their respective owners. It is as modest and quiet in appearance and, one might almost say, in manner, as its owner, and bespeaks the character of the man. Those who have met Mr. Frick and who know him at all are constantly impress with his modesty and his shrinking from publicity of any and every kind. He left New York a fortnight ago, when the newspapers were ringing with the news of his purchases of the Fragonard panels and the Morgan porcelains, chiefly, it is said, to avoid being questioned, and the telegraph companies whose wires run to Aiken, S. C., where he has been playing golf, and the business offices of the dailies which pay the said dailies' telegraph-bills, alone know how much money was expended in urgent pleading dispatches from city—yes, from managing—editors, and in one case from a newspaper-owner—for word of the cost of his purchases and his intentions as to other purchases from the Morgan collections, to none of which was any reply made."

The wide scope, exceeding richness, and value of Mr. Frick's collection of pictures, which number some one hundred, are not at all realized by the art public, declares this writer:

"While in numbers the collection may not be as large as that of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, probably the largest in America, it has more distinctive and representative examples of the early Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and English schools than any other American collection, almost every example coming from some famous collection or in itself historic, while in modern masters, especially those of the Barbizon and Dutch schools, the collection is also exceedingly rich. The only American master represented is Whistler, Mr. Frick having bought, only last year, through Knoedler & Company, from the late Mr. Richard Canfield, that artist's celebrated 'Rosa Corder,' 'Count de Montesquiou,' and the 'Valparaiso.'

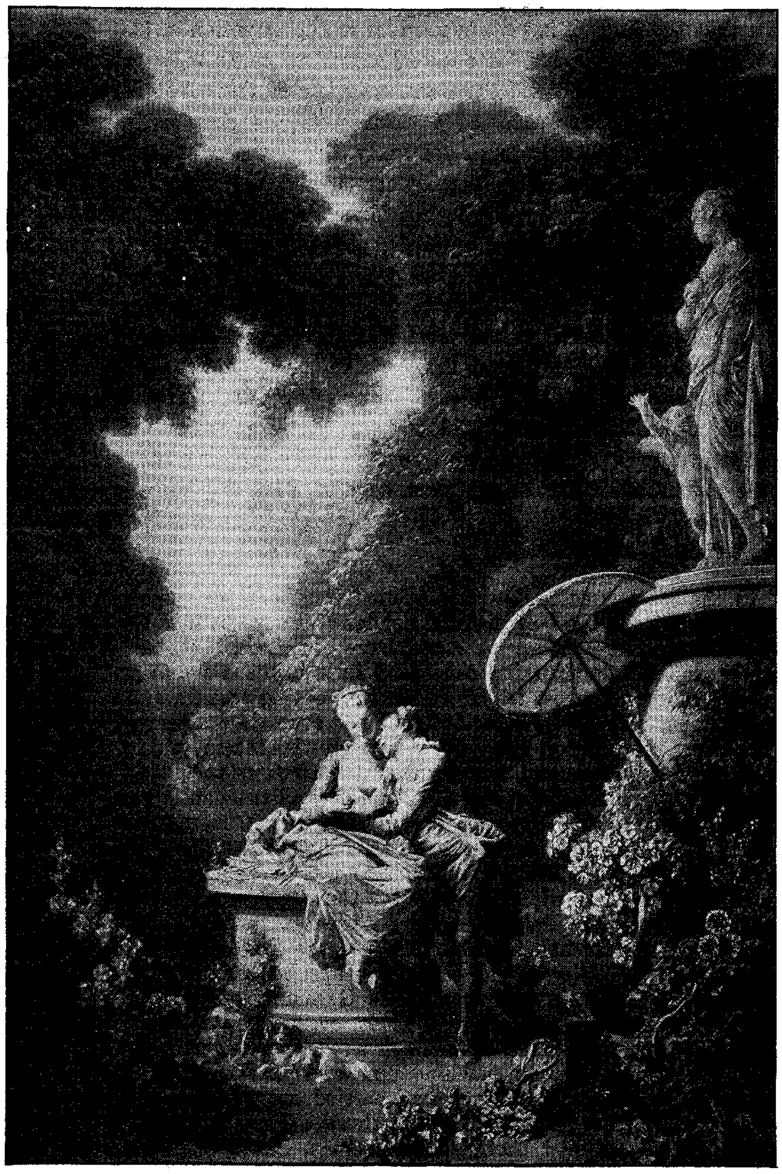
"The early Italian masters are best represented in the collection by Titian's 'Portrait of Aretino,' a picture entirely distinct from that in the Pitti Gallery of Florence, and the two remarkable examples of Paul Veronese, 'Wisdom and Strength' and 'The Painter Pursued by Vice and Virtue,' these last from the collection of Lord Francis Hope.

"The early Spanish masters are splendidly represented in the collection, and, in truth, it would be difficult to find finer works by El Greco than the splendid 'Man in Armor,' 'Portrait of V. Anastagi,' and 'Cardinal Ximenes,' and the dramatic compositions, 'Christ Driving the Money-changers from the Temple.' There are two striking and typical portraits by Goya, those of the 'Count de Teba,' and 'Señora da Puga,' and the composition work, 'The Forge.' The 'Philip IV.' of Velasquez is a famous work, and there is a portrait by Murillo of himself.

"Of the early Dutch masters, Mr. Frick is fortunate in the possession of two fine examples of the great Vermeer, of Delft, the 'Soldier and Laughing Girl,' and the 'Music Lesson,' of no fewer than six or seven Van Dycks, including the world-renowned 'Portrait of the Artist' from the Earl of Ilchester's collection. . . .

"Franz Hals is represented by the 'Portrait of a Burgomaster' (Maurice Kann collection), a self-portrait, and the picture of an 'Old Woman,' for which Knoedler & Company paid $130,000 in the Yerkes collection sale—a record figure. Rembrandt is splendidly represented by his self-portrait (Earl of Ilchester's collection), the 'Polish Rider,' with its romantic story, the 'Portrait of a Young Painter,' and a 'Dutch Merchant.' . . . . . .

"In the work of the masters of the early English school Mr. Frick, it may be said, has specialized. He has secured the noted 'Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Taylor' by Reynolds (Kann collection), as also the same artist's 'Lady Skipworth,' the remarkable group portrait by Romney of the 'Countess of Warwick and Children,' sold out of Warwick Castle only two years ago, and the same artist's beautiful full-length standing portrait of 'Lady Milne.' Equally important are Mr. Frick's examples of Gainsborough, which include the lovely, full-length standing portrait of 'Lady Ann Duncombe,' secured from the Duveen Brothers and shown in their exhibition of early English portraits last season, and the same artist's bust portrait of 'Mrs. Hatchett.' Sir Thomas Lawrence is represented by his portrait of 'Lady Peale' (half length), probably one of the best known pictures in the world through its many reproductions, Constable by his famous 'Salisbury Cathedral,' Hoppner by his beautiful portrait of 'Miss Elizabeth Beresford,' and the great Scottish master, Raeburn, by the celebrated portrait of 'Mrs. Cruikshank,' one of the finest Raeburns known, and the portraits of 'Mrs. James Cruikshank' and 'Dr. Craigie.'



ANOTHER FRAGONARD.

Mr. Duveen declares that no single painting of Fragonard in Europe or elsewhere is "at all comparable to even one of the five principal panels of this set."

"Mr. Frick owns five Turners—all of surpassing quality, . . . namely, 'Fishing-Boats Entering Calais Harbor, "Regatta—Beating to Windward,' 'Van Goyen Looking for a Subject' (a virile marine), 'Mortlake Terrace,' and 'Arrival Boulogne Packet Boat.'

"There have been several changes among the Barbizon pictures in the collection which still contains a number of examples of the painters of this school—all exceedingly rich in quality. The really famous examples are the two Corots, 'Le Lac de Garde' and 'Le Lac,' the splendid Millet, 'Femme à la Lampe,' and Rousseau's 'Village of Becquigny.' Jacob Maris's 'The Bridge' and a fine Josef Israels are the features of the modern Dutch pictures."

VON BERNHARDI'S SATISFACTION WITH GERMANY'S CAMPAIGN

FRIENDS OF THE ALLIES who have a way of discussing the war as if Germany were already as good as done for may be interested in seeing how the famous author of "Germany and the Next War" figures out just the opposite result. General Bernhardi's book has had an enormous circulation—mainly in England and America. "In Germany nobody heard of him until he was discovered by the English," said Mr. Viereck in his recent debate with Cecil Chesterton. Now that the English have brought him to the attention of his own people, however, his fame is very useful to carry back to the English-speaking world the Germans' view of their feat of arms in holding four armies off German soil. He gives us in the New York *Sun* what is apparently the German "headquarters" story of the war—both diplomatic and military. His arguments in the former field do not differ greatly from those put forth by earlier German apologists; but the story of the campaign to date moves in a realm where our views are continually shifting as new light is afforded. The General begins by declaring that "the military events upon the field of battle have been reported throughout the world in the same distorted and lying manner by the English telegraph bureaus." Therefore, he thinks, "it ought to be of interest to the American public to be informed in a concise manner as to the truth of the events of the war in so far as it can be discerned at such an early date—and in so far as the interests of further campaigning permit." Von Bernhardi thus proceeds:

"In the West a campaign was opened by the attack upon Liége. In spite of the fact that the Belgian frontier was held by much stronger forces than we could have anticipated, the extremely difficult undertaking succeeded in a brilliant manner. A strong modern fortress fell a victim to a daring assault, and the Belgians, completely surprized, did not even dare attempt to recapture the position lost. How daringly this incomparable undertaking was executed is shown by the circumstance that one of the forts was surprized and captured by a lieutenant with only twenty men, who captured the garrison of 200 men, who were taken absolutely unawares. From Liége the German attack turned against Namur, which also was overwhelmed in the briefest time, and while a part of the German Army victoriously threw back the Belgians toward Antwerp, another penetrated across the French frontier, defeated the English-French forces it met, and after a brief siege took Maubeuge, and then entered more deeply into France. The Germans forced their way into the immediate vicinity of Paris, everywhere defeated the enemies opposing them, Frenchmen as well as Englishmen, and captured many cannon, machine guns, and prisoners.

"In the meantime the French had carried out an energetic attack against the line at Metz-Saarburg. They had also entered Alsace and had occupied Mülhausen. Both offensive operations, however, ended disastrously for them. The army which had entered Lorraine was thrown back behind the line of border fortifications and suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded, and guns taken. The strong fort of Manonviller was taken by the Germans, and in Alsace the French troops that had entered suffered a defeat near Mülhausen. They were obliged to retire to Belfort, while in the Vosges fighting was going on with changing success, until here, too, the Germans succeeded in throwing back the enemy almost wholly over the frontier.

"These two enterprises against Lorraine and Alsace appeared to have been undertaken by the French only for the purpose of *distracting the attention of the Germans from the northern field* of action. This purpose, however, was not attained.

"It is true that the advance-guards of the German columns which had forced their way through Belgium and into France on the Marne met hostile forces far superior. These were the main forces of the French Army, hitherto held in leash. There was no reason to enter into an unequal struggle with them. The right wing of the German Army was withdrawn and succeeded in breaking away from the enemy without losses worth mentioning, while the center of the German forces maintained its position before the strong fortresses of Verdun and Toul."

This most dramatic moment of the Western campaign must apparently still await its further German elucidation. The eternal question of the avoidance instead of the advance on Paris will doubtless agitate us until the close of hostilities. The General refers to it only in the brief sentences quoted above. The second "drive" of the German Army, the drive on Calais, as the Allies have taught us to regard it, becomes, in General von Bernhardi's account, more a defensive campaign, again checked by overwhelming numbers:

"The plan of the French to turn the right wing of the German Army miscarried absolutely. In advancing they did lengthen their left wing until finally it reached the sea, but at all times it was possible to put into position against them the German troops necessary, and the success sought became absolutely illusory when the bulk of the troops, until then employed in Belgium, became available and when reenforcements from the interior of Germany could be brought to the front.

"General von Beseler with comparatively small forces had attacked the fortress of Antwerp, defended by a largely superior force, but he had overwhelming artillery on his side. Everything depended upon the taking of Antwerp quickly, in order to protect, against undertakings of the Belgian Army supported by English troops, both flank and rear of the army that had entered France. This object was attained in a most brilliant manner.

"Antwerp generally was assumed to be the strongest fortress in the world, and it deserved its name. By the English the city was considered the secure position from which they expected to hold their sway over Belgium. The fall of Antwerp was almost equal to a defeat of England. The reenforcements sent there by England, therefore, had a motive largely political; but they were unable to prevent the loss of the city. With an *élan* without comparison, the Germans attacked and threw upon the forts an absolutely annihilating fire from their heavy guns. The garrison finally left the city in flight. Within twelve days of the opening of the bombardment, Antwerp was taken—*another accomplishment without equal in the history of wars.*

"Simultaneously the Germans took up the pursuit of the fleeing enemies and threw them back along the coast of the sea, until the fight assumed the stationary character along the line of Nieuport, Ypres, Lille.

"In the meanwhile the Allies had succeeded in bringing to the front considerable reenforcements. New troops had arrived from England. Indian troops had been brought to the scene of action from Asia, Turcos and Senegal negroes from Africa. Canada had sent troops to support them.

"In brief, it was a world in arms, against which the Germans were obliged to defend themselves. They have dug themselves into the earth at favorable points; slowly, almost as in a siege, they force their way forward against the enemy, also entrenched up to his teeth. From the seacoast to the frontier of Switzerland the opposing armies face each other in long, entrenched lines behind barbed wire and other obstacles, often separated by only *a small distance, and struggle for every inch of ground.*

"The artillery of each belligerent throws a death-bringing hail of projectiles over the blood-soaked battle-field from rearward positions. Thus far all attacks of the Allies have been shattered by the heroism of the German defenders, while we, as stated, slowly gain ground.

"High in the air the aviation corps fight each other and throw death-dealing bombs upon the enemy, while the English fleet seeks to enter into the battle from the seaside, but is obliged to maintain a respectful distance, owing to the heavy German coast artillery which borders the shores."

At the present time, General von Bernhardi admits, "it is impossible to foresee how and by what means the final decision will be brought about." As he views it:

"Each party will seek to prepare it in one way or another, and whosoever has the steadiest nerves and knows how to strike the sharpest and most telling blow will carry away the palm of victory. Apparently, however, the offensive power of the French is nearly exhausted, for their attacks are constantly growing weaker, and the French headquarters seeks to maintain the courage of its troops by artificial means. Continually it consoles them with the 'brilliant successes of the Russians,' which very soon will threaten the defenders of the German western frontier from behind and thereby compel their retirement. All French prisoners that fall into our hands are thoroughly convinced that the Russian armies are already occupying Berlin and that the German army of the East has been absolutely crusht. These are the tales that are dealt out to them

> officially in order to strengthen them in holding out in the heavy fight, to hold out in snow and rain and frost in the face of death.
>
> "This dishonesty of the French Army Headquarters toward its own people is significant of the conditions in France. Its effects are positively grotesque, if one views them in comparison with the actual situation."

The General writes even more fully of the campaign on the Eastern front, where he chronicles a series of German successes. There is the frank admission, however, that "great and potent events in the very near future may bring about a situation entirely changed."

TURNING FROM HATRED

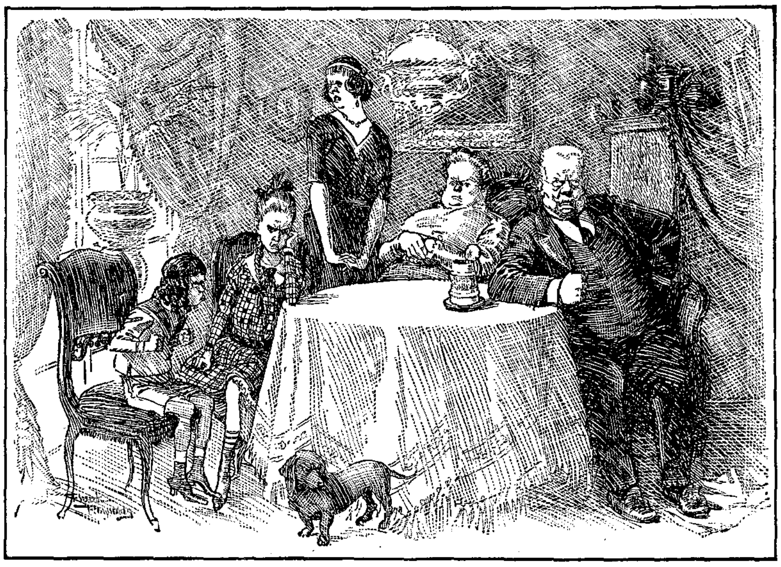
SIGNS OF REPUDIATION of the extreme forms of "hate" and self-sufficiency that have marked their utterances in many places are appearing in Germany and Austria. A German Socialist leader rebukes the attitude taken by the University professors in molding the nation's opinion to a state of permanent unfriendliness to alien nations. He admits that German national culture would wither without the influence of foreign ideas, and to repudiate the work of foreign scientists and artists he calls sheer "rubbish." These views, according to the London *Daily News*, were ventilated in a speech delivered by the Social Democratic Deputy Haenisch, who is described as a bitter opponent of Liebknecht, belonging to the chauvinist wing of the Socialist party. Having stated that the Socialists had accepted the party truce because Hannibal was at the gates, and having protested against the dismissal of children of enemy aliens from the schools as being unworthy of the German nation, Herr Haenisch went on to say:

> "The firm resolve to hold out and to win, which must also live in our children, ought not to become wild hate against enemy nations. However artistic Lissauer's 'Chant of Hate' may be, and however valuable it may be as an expression of temper of the moment, it would nevertheless be deeply deplorable if sentiments exprest in it were to work themselves into the hearts of our children and foster long hatred after the war. Far better were it if they were told of the miseries in East Prussia, Galicia, Poland, Belgium, and Northern France and were filled with deep sorrow at the destruction of so many young and hopeful lives, of so many material and ideal values.
>
> "In this connection a word must be said with reference to the action of certain German men of science in renouncing their foreign degrees and decorations. We Socialists attach but little value to these externals, and none but the Iron Cross may decorate the breast of a Socialist; but these things are important as a symptom.
>
> "There has even been some talk that in future German science and art must lead their own life and that foreign scientific work should not be reviewed in German periodicals. This is sheer rubbish. After the war the nations will be still more dependent upon one another than before, and without the fructifying influence of foreign countries our national culture will wither.
>
> "I welcome from this point of view the action of the Imperial German Institute of Berlin in honoring also the memory of its members who have died for their Fatherland in the French armies, and in causing as a commemoration of German poets who have fallen in war extracts from their works to be read and also extracts from the works of fallen French poets."

From Vienna comes a counter-protest against the "poetic" hatred exprest in Lissauer's chant. The *Fremdenblatt* publishes a poetic rejoinder, which appears in an English version in the London *Daily Chronicle*. It is this:

Sing not the song of hate,
It is a hateful song,
And foreign to the Austrian nature.
We are fighting, not for hate,
But against hate, and faithlessness, and greed, and envy,
Which have set the world in flames;
We are fighting for honor and right,
For Fatherland, home, morality, and civilization;
And we would prefer to fight with a pure conscience and pure heart.
Hence must we uphold, within ourselves, that love of our fellow men which our noble troops have shown,
When they have handed over bread to the starving enemy in the trenches,
And which we are all in need of, despite the sorrow and suffering that is breaking the hearts of our old folk and women and children;
In order to go forward with confidence and courage;
To fulfil our duties, and to restore order and security.
Poison not the souls of the children with hate,
Nor with the thoughts of vengeance.
We are fighting for the later generations
That we may establish such a peace that never again shall the nations be roused to fury,
And brought to terrible crimes through reckless, hate-fanning, systematic lying.
Just as the Austrian soldier is not cruel,
So let the citizen at home keep his Austrian goodness of heart, and ever look upon the enemy as a fellow human creature.
Who soweth hate shall reap hate.
We are fighting for the peace of the world.
And may the Lord God in his grace soon grant it unto us!

A recent cable dispatch gives an interesting picture of the treatment of the "Chant of Hate" in London. It was sung in chorus by the students of the Royal College of Music in order to gain an idea what the formidable hymn sounded like. Sir Hubert Parry, a leading British musician and director of the college, is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying afterward:



STUDY OF A PRUSSIAN HOUSEHOLD HAVING ITS MORNING HATE.

—Reynolds in *Punch* (London).

> "Sir Walter Barrett [the conductor] asked the students to sing the hymn with plenty of snarl to express honestly the intentions of the composer, but they laughed too much to snarl. However, when they came to the word 'England' they rolled it out in fine style, and Lissauer would have been delighted to hear its reverberating note.
>
> "What do I think of the music? Well, the man who wrote it certainly knew his business. The music carries out the idea intended, and is unquestionably better than the poetry, and I felt like sending Lissauer a telegram telling him how much we had enjoyed his work and what infinite amusement it had afforded us, but I did not see how I was going to insure the telegram reaching him."

Mr. Archibald Henderson, writing to *The Nation* (New York), surveys the extent of the vogue achieved by Lissauer's "Chant":

> "A recent cartoon, showing German men of letters grinding out 'Chants of Hate' while you wait, gives a humorous indication of the popularity of the poem in Germany. It is perhaps not so well known that the English translation has had an equally striking and far more extensive vogue beyond the borders of Germany. On October 28, 1914, the translation was reproduced, and in full, from the New York *Times*, for the first time in any English publication, the London *Daily Mail*, under the caption: 'Why the Kaiser Wants Calais.' On October 29 it appeared in the London *Times*, accompanied by a long editorial entitled 'A Hymn of Hate.' And the poem, in translation, has created almost as much interest in this country, besides appearing in lands as remote as Japan."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE FAR CRY FROM POLAND

BELGIUM has been the object of solicitude of Western nations, and to relieve her wants has become almost a popular passion. Poland, we are now beginning to hear, presents a condition of even more abysmal suffering and more crying need for relief. The armies that have surged backward and forward over this intervening land have raked it as a harrow passing over the soil. No human help, it is asserted, can save thousands of the stricken population from death because help can not be organized and provided in time; but there are thousands, perhaps millions, of others that are verging toward the line of destitution who may be saved if help overtakes them. There are three million Poles in the United States, who are besought to contribute to the relief of their brothers of the blood. Letters of appeal are sent out by the archbishops of Krakow and Posen. Mr. Herbert Corey, writing from Berlin to the New York *Globe*, declares that unless something is done the world will be horrified—if the world has not lost its capacity for horror—by the sufferings of the Poles. "Soon cholera will come to Poland. Famine is there now. Scarlet fever and typhoid and smallpox and enteric and typhus are old settlers." The million now in utter want only live at all because "humanity has a wonderful capacity for adjustment to wretchedness." We read:

"There are 6,000,000 Poles in the portion of Russian Poland that is being fought over. Of these, according to the Red Cross men, 1,000,000 are absolutely destitute. They are without food or the means to buy food. They are living on the charity of others who are but slightly better off. That charity must come to an end soon—because food is coming to an end. It is not merely that money is lacking. Flour is lacking. It must be imported or starvation follows. There are 2,000,000 others who will suffer, but may save themselves. The remaining 3,000,000 may need no assistance from the outer world.

"Russian Poland is a conspicuous example of Russian rule. No measure of self-government is permitted the people. All governing officials are appointed from Petrograd. Lodz, for example, a city which contains from 500,000 to 750,000 people—all statistics in Poland are mere guesses—is ruled by a mayor and four assistants, all sent out from Russia. No city may expend more than $150, American money, for its own purposes, except permission is secured from Petrograd. That permission is rarely given. Petrograd needs the taxes that Lodz pays. When permission is given it is long delayed. Therefore, Lodz, a town as large as St. Louis, has unpaved streets that are ankle-deep in mud in winter and ankle-deep in dust in summer. It has a privately owned and paid fire department that responds only to calls from its own clients. Ninety per cent. of its residents live in sties on streets that are mere stenches.

"And yet Lodz is the second cotton-manufacturing town in Europe. It is excelled only by Manchester in its manufacturing totals. Isolated on the bleak plains of Poland, at a distance from a seaport, served by two railroads only, it is an anomaly in the commercial world.

"For two weeks Lodz had no bread at all. For months it has had no meat at all—so far as the poorer classes are concerned. During those two weeks the mass of the population lived on potatoes.

"Conditions were slightly worse in Czenstochow, the second city in Russian Poland. Here 90,000 people live. Dallas and Des Moines and Hartford, Conn., and Lynn, Mass., hit about that mark. Czenstochow has no street-lights at any time. It has no attempt at street-paving. It has no sewers. It has no city water. It has no publicly maintained fire department, tho a few of the merchants have a department of their own. It is premiddle-ages in everything—morals, discomfort, filth, darkness, disease, death-rate. Cholera is there all the time. Most of its people exist in reeking hovels, smoke-filled when they can afford fires, wet and cold at other times.

"As the towns grow smaller, conditions grow worse."

If the war had not come, these people would have prospered after a fashion. Potatoes were plentiful, and they had few other wants. A woman earned thirty cents a day in the mills and a man three cents more. Children worked as soon as they were old enough. Sixty-five per cent. are wholly illiterate. Then—

"Russia struck at Germany. The German armies invaded Poland in retaliation. They swept almost to Warsaw—and an invading army sweeps fairly clean. There were some things left when they passed over. They were driven back, and the Russian armies covered this territory—and they gleaned what was left. Then the Russians were driven back—sacking as they went—and the Germans covered the ground once more. Three times unhappy Poland has been fought over. It had little at the beginning. It has nothing now. For months Poland has been starving, not merely going hungry. That is a commonplace of war. Poles have been dying because they can not get food.

"Poland is quite unable to help herself. Most of the mills—probably all of the mills—are owned by Russian and German and French capitalists. The banks are all branches of foreign institutions. These concerns are all conducted by resident managers. Some of the managers have—on their own responsibility—given their work people two and a half and three cents a day each for food. Some have added a trifle for the children also. But this has practically come to an end. The managers have exhausted their supply of cash. They can not get more. There are no mails. The towns of Poland are each printing their own paper money—not by consent of the Russian bureaucrats, but in defiance of them—but this money circulates only within the town's borders. It is highly improbable it will ever be redeemed in real money. Meanwhile the price of food commodities has risen 50 per cent. in two months. By the time this reaches America the prices may have doubled.

"Conditions are slightly better in the agricultural sections. The farmers have no seed and no draft animals, it is true. But they have fairly good supplies of potatoes. Last year's potato-crop was an enormous one.

"There is a Jewish question in every city of Poland. Where there is a Jewish question in Russia there are riots. There will be more rioting in Poland unless Providence intervenes. Russia has always confined her Jews to the pale. Being forced to make their living by trading, their naturally sharp wits have been whetted. To-day they are—broadly speaking—owners of every shop in Poland. There may be Christian shopkeepers here and there. People who know Poland doubt it.

"Beggars follow the stranger in the Polish cities. Some of them are mute. They only look at the stranger through hollow eyes and hold out skinny hands. Others are vociferous. They cling to the garments of the passer-by. They cry for aid in an uncouth dialect. They run out from darkened doorways. The man who gives is pursued by a cue of them."

America is not asked to feed Poland, as she is expected to feed Belgium. But—

"An appeal is being made to the United States, just as an appeal is being made to Germany and Austria. A German committee has been organized, with Prince Hatzfeldt as its head. An Austrian committee is headed by a grand duke. Jacob H. Schiff in New York is head of the American committee that will appeal to American Hebrews on behalf of their brethren in Poland. At the very best, the help can not come in time to save thousands. It is hoped it will come in time to save other thousands. Roumania and Bulgaria have agreed to sell wheat.

"The problem in Belgium is a difficult one, but that of Poland is ten times more difficult. Belgium—before its devastation—was the richest country per capita in the world. It had the largest average of savings-bank deposits. It is true that the banks have been closed and seals placed on their doors, but Belgian financiers have large credits in London. More money has been given to the Belgian relief-fund by Belgians than has come from any other single source. There are 7,000,000 people suffering in Belgium, but the seas are open to the relief-ships. Poland is isolated. It is difficult to get food in the neighboring countries, and difficult to get that food to Poland. Money is needed."

A Paris dispatch to the New York *Sun* represents the Polish pianist, Ignace Paderewski, trying to establish a committee of relief for Poland:

> "He said to-day that 17,000,000 Poles are now suffering from the horrors of war. Official statistics show, according to Paderewski, that 120 towns and 400 villages in Poland have been destroyed and the losses of the residents of these places are estimated at $1,200,000,000.
>
> "Ten millions of people, he says, are without food or shelter. The committee at Lausanne is already distributing assistance, including $60,000 received from American Poles."

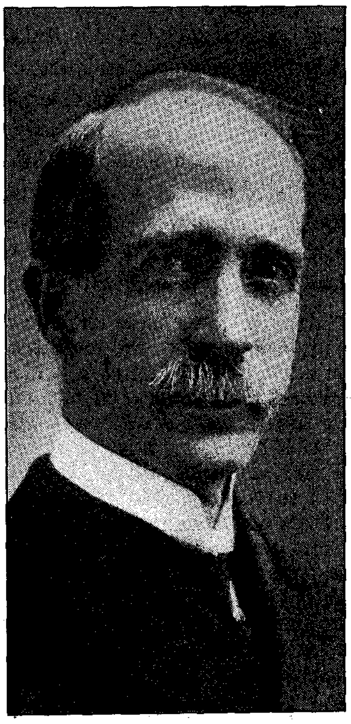
A CHURCH MISSION TO JAPAN

"HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE" is seen by the Japanese press in the mission of Prof. Shailer Mathews and Rev. Sidney L. Gulick to their country, under the instigation of the Federal Council of Churches, and they believe it "will prove most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations." Dr. Gulick was for twenty-six years a missionary in Japan, and before returning there with Professor Mathews he had toured this country with lectures on the religious and political status of Japan. His plan for the preservation of Japanese-American amity is that Japanese immigration to our shores be restricted as hitherto, but that those Japanese already with us who are intellectually and morally qualified shall be admitted to citizenship. The letter with which these two emissaries of the Federal Council were equipped thus addresses the churches of Japan:

PROF. SHAILER MATHEWS,

Who went with Doctor Gulick on a mission of conciliation to Japan.

> "We beg to assure you, dear brethren, of the interest with which we have noted the recent history of Japan, that ancient and venerable nation with its notable achievements in the arts and sciences. With eager hand you have grasped what other peoples could offer for the enrichment of your life, and in turn you have contributed to the life of the world the inspiration of your fine enthusiasm. You have felt the stimulation of ethical ideals, the transcendent significance of moral values. In the industrial, intellectual, and moral fields of your activity, America has noted your unwearied progress.
>
> "But our deepest interest and sympathy have been evoked by the numbers of those who have been reaching out eager hands to God. Beyond all else the spectacle of so many in Japan seeking after a deeper and stronger spiritual life has moved, and still moves, our hearts. It is with such sympathy toward you, beloved brethren, that we send our messengers to you.
>
> "We believe that the religion of Jesus makes its largest possible contribution to the peace and uplift of the world, not when it undertakes by ecclesiastical utterances and activities to solve the complex intellectual and practical problems of civilization, but rather when it leads men to the inner life of spiritual self-mastery and self-devotion, helps them to learn the privilege and joy of absolute trust in Christ our Lord, and enables them to appreciate the obligation of such loyal devotion to him as finds expression in holy and unselfish service of humanity."



REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK,

Who would give United States citizenship to resident Japanese who are intellectually and morally qualified.

The Japanese newspapers just to hand contain many accounts of the reception accorded to the two Church envoys by the leading men of the Mikado's Empire. They have held extensive conferences with Premier Count Okuma, the "Grand Old Man," and many other statesmen as well as a large number of influential journalists, scholars, and religionists. Judging from these accounts, the plan advanced by Dr. Gulick seems entirely acceptable to Japan. How far they took his scheme to be authorized by our Government is not clear. Obviously Japan is willing to acquiesce in any plan which would restrict emigration of her laborers to these shores if she could do so without impairing her dignity as a civilized and powerful nation. Japan has, it may be said, never had vital interest in the Japanese question in America, tho she resents the discriminatory measures adopted by the Golden State against her nationals. What she really aspires to is the leadership in Asia, and on that point she is not thought likely to yield her position. Dr. Gulick's plan may have been given a note of authority in the fact that at various meetings held in Tokyo in honor of the Church envoys, Dean Mathews read President Wilson's and Secretary Bryan's letters addrest as much to the Japanese people as to him. Secretary Bryan in his letter said:

> "There is no country with which our relations are more amicable, there being but one subject upon which the two nations are not in entire agreement—the California question; and I have no doubt that a solution will be found for that question which will be honorable to both nations. In fact, I can not believe that any dispute can arise between two such nations as the United States and Japan which will not yield to a peaceful settlement, both nations being animated as they are by a desire for justice and by sincere friendship each toward the other."

Commenting upon the mission of the two scholars, the Tokyo *Hochi* says that their arrival in Japan is most timely and promises to remove many misunderstandings now unfortunately existing between the two countries. The *Yamato*, another Tokyo daily, describes the work of the Federal Council of Churches as "noble and laudable," and feels confident that its efforts will result in placing the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. Even the Tokyo *Yorodzo*, a journal whose outspokenness has often been mistaken for jingoism, extends the heartiest welcome to Dean Mathews and Dr. Gulick, and hopes that their efforts will be crowned with success, thus putting an end to the awkward situation which has in the past frequently given rise to the absurd talk of American-Japanese war.

"FRIENDS" IN WAR

A POSITION OF PECULIAR DIFFICULTY confronts the members of the Society of Friends, especially those of England, since the fundamental tenet of their Church places them at variance with the will of the nation. The dominant feeling among them, says one of their number, Mr. Edward Grubb, "is that from the political point of view, as things were at the beginning of August last, our Government could not honorably have maintained a neutral position when Germany declared war on France." Some few Friends, mostly, he records, "in middle or older life," have actively supported the war and encouraged enlisting, "and have not (apparently) thought it needful to resign their membership." A very few have "honorably taken the latter course," but the writer has not heard that any have been disowned. The hardest problem is one that has befallen the young men of military age. In *The Friend's Intelligencer* (Philadelphia) we read:

> "Many of these have had severe pressure put upon them to enlist, some even having to choose between that and the loss of their employment. In college life, as well as in business, many have had much to bear of misunderstanding and disfavor from their friends and associates. All things considered, it is remarkable how many have stood firm to their principles. Roderic K. Clark, of Parley, who has made a careful study of the matter, writes to the (London) *Friend* that he has the names of 103 members of London Yearly Meeting who have enlisted, and of 27 from Dublin Yearly Meeting. (The number of members in these yearly meetings is about 20,000 and 2,500, respectively.) Besides these, 31 have joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. (The numbers in both sections would undoubtedly have been smaller had the alternative of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, which is not under military orders, been open at an earlier date.)
>
> "The proportion of Friends of military age who have enlisted is thus some 6 or 7 per cent. Among the general population it appears to be between 60 and 70 per cent.; so that it seems safe to conclude that nine out of ten of our young men who might have enlisted have declined to do so. Without casting any sort of reflection on the conscientious motives which have doubtless animated most of the minority, R. K. Clark adduces numerous facts showing that, while nearly all are birthright members, most of them have not shown any special zeal for the Society of Friends and its work. He mentions the fact that of 153 young men who attended the Young Friends' Conference at Swanwick in 1911, of whom 120 would now be of military age, only two are known to have enlisted, and one of these is not a member of the Society. On the whole, there is reason to believe that the younger portion of the Society is a good deal more 'sound' on the war question than the older portion.
>
> "I may mention that a few of those who have enlisted have resigned their membership. There appears to be no general desire in the Monthly Meetings to take disciplinary action at present in regard to the others."

Several conferences on the subject of the Society's relation to war have led to more active propaganda on non-resistance and disapproval of all war, and in this the Friends have been joined by other denominations of like mind. An interdenominational committee represents the efforts of this body, and Manchester and Birmingham as well as London have furnished members. Meantime the Society has tried to bear its share of the burdens of relief:

> "It is probably needless to mention the Emergency Committee for the assistance of 'alien enemies' in this country, which has been greatly helped in its work by our American Friends, Anna B. and Henrietta M. Thomas, of Baltimore, whose position as citizens of a neutral country has proved of the greatest value. The work of helping victims of the war in France is being earnestly carried on by a vigorous committee, and that of the Friends' Ambulance Unit for assisting the wounded in Belgium, whose headquarters are near Dunkirk, is being conducted by over one hundred young men, who are often exposed to great personal danger. . . . . . .
>
> "The standing Peace Committees of the Society, of which the chief are the Peace Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings and the Northern Peace Board (representing the six northern Quarterly Meetings), naturally have their hands very full of work for spreading peace views throughout the country; and they find that while they can not undertake anything that might seem disloyal to the country, such as the direct discouragement of recruiting, or efforts at 'stopping the war,' the public ear is open as it has hardly been before for the message of the Society of Friends. (It may be mentioned that the circulation of the London *Friend*, since the war began, has increased in a way that is quite unprecedented.) A branch of the Peace Committee is actively studying the political and international situation, with a view to helping the Society to bring any influence that can be brought at the right time for the settlement of the war on a righteous and permanent basis.
>
> "I mention these facts without in the least desiring to give the impression that Friends in England are satisfied with, or wish to take any credit for, what they are doing. I believe the prevailing feeling among us is one of humiliation that we have not done more, that our voice has been so feebly raised, that we have not ourselves a stronger grasp of the spirit of our Master, and the meaning of his Cross, in our personal and social and national life, such as would make our appeal carry weight with others, especially with professing Christians."

LUTHERAN AND CATHOLIC FIGURES

OBJECTION comes from prominent Lutherans to the omission of their denomination from the roll of million-member churches in the statistics sent out by the Federal Council of Churches. Instead of falling below the million-mark, they point out, they muster nearly 2,500,000. Further examination of the statistics shows the dispute to be a matter of classification. Dr. Carroll, the statistician, credited the Lutherans with 2,444,970 members, but divided them among twenty-one bodies, the largest having 850,772. This seems to be the bone of contention. Dr. Remensnyder writes to the New York *Times* to point out that there are 2,442,894 communing members of Lutheran faith, and "next to the Methodists and Baptists," they are "the largest Protestant Church in the United States." Rev. J. F. Ohl writes that Dr. Carroll "does not seem to understand that the Lutheran Church makes little of organization, but much of faith. If I am not mistaken, it was he who once spoke of 'eighteen different kinds of Lutherans' in America, and who counts each one of the four general bodies and the fourteen other synods not connected with these as so many denominations. . . . In spite of the external divisions in the Lutheran Church of this land, many of which are to be accounted for on linguistic and geographical grounds, there is a much closer inner unity than in some of the denominations whose ministers and congregations are gathered into one general body." Dr. Remensnyder adds a note on Lutheran increase in 1914:

> "As the increase of the Lutherans was quite extraordinary, namely, 121,875, *i.e.*, upward of 5 per cent., there is no reason why—when, for example, the Episcopal Church's growth, 28,641, is declared 'notable'—the remarkable 121,875 gain of the Lutherans should not equally belong to the 'notable' column."

Catholic statistics now appear in the new annual edition of the "Official Catholic Directory." This Church shows a gain of 241,325 members, bringing the membership in the United States up to 16,309,310. (Dr. Carroll's figure is 13,794,637.) The gain in the past ten years has been 3,846,517, and in the past twenty 7,231,445. The editor of the Directory thinks 10 per cent. should be added for "floating" Catholic population of which no record can be kept. Some further statistics are here presented:

> "There are 18,994 Catholic clergymen in the United States. There are 14,961 Catholic churches, showing that 310 new Catholic churches have been established during the past year.
>
> "New York State has the largest number of Catholics, 2,885,824; Pennsylvania is second, with 1,756,763; Illinois third, with 1,473,379; Massachusetts fourth, with 1,392,000; Ohio fifth, with 793,179; Louisiana sixth, with 586,200, and New Jersey seventh, with 585,150."

DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND STILL GROWING

IT WOULD HAVE GIVEN US GREAT PLEASURE to print a larger number of extracts from the letters which have come from DIGEST subscribers to the Belgium Flour Fund. Many of these letters have exprest their sympathy in varied and striking form, or have disclosed unusual cooperative conditions. But lack of space has crowded out even extracts culled and put in type—the DIGEST columns have been under constant pressure these many weeks. We append a few of the more recent expressions.

"I am glad to see that you are going to keep at it," wrote a Denver gentleman, "even if you have passed the $100,000 mark"; and to his remittance he added, "I hope to 'come again.'"

"We are a small manufacturing town of about 1,600 in West Tennessee," wrote a manufacturer there, enclosing $100.00 as the proceeds "of a local entertainment gotten up for this purpose by some of our young men."

One of the most touching letters, beautifully written, came from a Home for Girls in Iowa—"girls that have not had the proper chances in life and have gone astray." A friend gave them "choice of a box of candy for each girl or the money to send to the Belgians. We chose the money," said one of them, writing for all and sending it—$5.00.

"It is only a mite," said a letter from Oregon, but it came from the High School Students of Enterprise; and it was a large "mite"—$50.35.

From the "Ladies of the Modern Maccabees," headquarters at Port Huron, Mich., came $206.33, resulting from an appeal which went out from "Our Great Commander," as the letter said. This amount for flour was but half their total contribution, the balance going for Belgian help of another kind through another channel.

From Yarmouthville, Me., came a third remittance of $100.00, through the Baptist Sunday-school, with an implied regret, after such well-doing, that this was "probably all we can raise here."

An invalid, "who must live on $1.25 to $1.50 per week herself," sent $5.00.

A Moravian Sunday-school in Bethlehem (a good name from whence to come a good deed) gave up its Christmas candy, and evidently added to the cost of it, and on February 23 remitted $70.00.

The Public School teachers of Unity Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., decided to dispense with their annual spring luncheon and to contribute the money thus saved to assisting the Belgians; and from the Supervising Principal came $57.00.

The Mothers' Circle, of Riverton, N. J., sent $35.00; and from the Citizens of Keeseville, N. Y., came $156.86.

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HOMELESS BELGIANS WHOSE HOMES WERE RAZED to Permit the Guns of Antwerp Clear Sweep in Defense. Thousands of such Families now Live in the Open in Fortified Areas.

Contributions to THE DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND—Received from March 4 to March 17, 1915, inclusive

$600.00—Charles H. Swift, (additional).

$156.86—*Citizens of Keeseville, N. Y.*

$115.00—Citizens of Shelburne Falls, Mass.

$100.00 Each—Citizens of Bemis, Tenn.; J. & R. Young.

$58.85—Town of the City of Newcastle, Wyo.

$57.00—Unity Township Public School Teachers, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

$50.35—Students of Enterprise (Ore.) High School.

$50.00—Laura J. Harris.

FROM CHURCHES—$9.30, Methodist-Protestant Church, Manasquan, N. J.; $8.54, Rockville (Ind.) Churches; $4.95, First Presby. Church, Malvern, Ark.; $3.21, Macedonia Baptist Church, Hanover, Ind.

FROM SUNDAY SCHOOLS—$16.25, Christ Reformed Church S. S., Altoona, Pa.; $12.86, First Baptist S. S., Houston, Tex.; $12.41, Phenix (R. I.) Baptist S. S.; $8.80, Crescent Springs (Ky.) Presby. S. S.; $6.85, Baptist S. S., Allentown, N. J.; $5.00, Christian S. S. Port Orchard, Wash.; $4.05, First Presby. Church S. S., Malvern Ark.; $4.00, Cong. Church S. S. Class, Simsbury, Conn.

FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS—$15.00, School Children, Hamlin, Tex.; $8.00, Farmington (W. Va.) High School; $5.00 Each: Claypool (Ind.) Public School District No. 1; Waterloo (N. Y.) High School 7th Grade; $4.00, Bahama (N. C.) High School.

FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS—$35.00, Mothers' Circle, Riverton, N. J.; $28.00, Rainbow Mine, Rye Valley, Ore.; $17.75, Citizens of Fullerton, Neb.; $17.25 Baraca Class First M. E. Church, Camden, Ark.; $15.00 Each: Citizens of Buckland, Mass.; Messrs. Neff & Young, Faribault, Minn.; $12.00, V. C. Club, Ware, Mass.; $10.00 Each: Tri Kappa Sorority, Logansport, Ind.; United National Assn. P. O. Clerks, New Britain, Conn.; Home Mission Society, *Torrington, Conn.; Nichols Expert* Business School Students, St. Paul, Minn.; $8.00, Y. P. S. C. E. Cong. Church, Shell Rock, Ia.; $7.50, Immanuel Bible Class, Baptist Church, Lockport, N. Y.; $7.94, Miss Haskell's School, Boston, Mass.; $5.42, Men's Class Unadilla (N. Y.) Baptist Bible School; $5.00 Each: Auxvasse (Mo.) Christian Endeavor; St. Monica's Home, Des Moines, Ia.; Young Men's Bible Class, First Baptist Church, Monessen, Pa.; $4.00, Eight Boys of County Y. M. C. A., Woodbury, N. J.; $3.35, G. Aus & Co. Office Force, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $3.00, Citizens of Franklin (W. Va.) & Community; $2.00 Each: *Anti-Swear Society*, Bridgeport, Conn.; Union Lodge No. 35, Columbus, Miss.; $1.78, Woman's Club, Three Rivers, Mich.; $1.50, Busy Bee Class, *Molino (Mo.)* S. S.; *$1.00*, Dausman & Dausman, Goshen, Ind.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SOME OF THE RECENT WAR BOOKS

Price, M. P. (Editor). The Diplomatic History of the War. 8vo, pp. 344. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Price, who is of Trinity College, Cambridge, here presents official texts of the diplomatic documents pertaining to the war—the German, Russian, Austrian, Belgian, and English papers, and along with them an account of the mobilizations and military preparations in Russia, France, Germany, and Austria, a diary of negotiations and events, other documents and treaties, the speeches in European parliaments at the outbreak of the war, manifestoes, etc. The matter has been compiled with unusual thoroughness and an index appended. The volume lacks some of the official documents that were published later than November of last year, but these perhaps have now been included in a later edition than the one at hand. How carefully the work has been done is perhaps best illustrated in the report of the famous speech of the Imperial German Chancellor in the Reichstag on August 4, in which he confessed the wrong Germany was doing, but appealed to the necessity that knows no law. It appears here as translated from *The North German Gazette* and contains in parentheses the reporters' comments, such as "energetic applause," "stormy applause," "clapping from all sides of the house," "all the members stand up," etc. A historical introduction by Mr. Price aims to show how England became involved in the conflict. It was by a series of alliances and secret obligations that a quarrel between Slav and Teuton in Eastern Europe was allowed to grow "until it came to involve British support for Slav influence in the Balkans." Probably it would be safe to say that no single volume published since the war began has the same permanent historical value as this.

Simonds, Frank H. The Great War: The First Phase, from the Assassination of the Archduke till the Fall of Antwerp. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

Mr. Simonds stands apart from contemporary writers on the war as one who, in newspapers, periodicals, and in this book, has contributed to real understanding of it clear elucidations of its military aspects and significance. If he have any deep-seated sympathies they probably lie with the Allies, but they are carefully held in check. Mr. Simonds's mind is usually the detached mind of the military student, so that German skill and success are set forth with the same clearness that he employs when writing of the skill and success by the Allies. His admiration for the heroic defense made by the Belgians, however, is not concealed. It is likened to that of the Greeks against Xerxes and that of the Low Countries against Philip II. As the title states, the present volume comes down only to the fall of Antwerp. Another, dealing with the second phase of the war, is understood to be now in press.

Beck, James M. The Evidence in the Case. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

This volume by Mr. Beck, who was formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, is a sort of lawyer's brief. It is described as an analysis of diplomatic records pertaining to the declarations of war and makes an appeal for the Allies to "the supreme court of civilization." Of the remoter causes of the war, nothing is set forth in Mr. Beck's book, not even the Balkan Wars which preceded the great conflict by so short a time. Mr. Beck is concerned merely with the assassination of the Archduke and the diplomatic correspondence of July 14.

Cramb, J. A. Germany and England. With Prefaces by Joseph H. Choate and Moreby Acklom. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

One of the earliest books to appear after the war began was this by the late Professor of Modern History at Queen's College, London, but it has steadily been in the minds of readers ever since, several editions having been published. Mr. Choate's introduction, highly appreciative not only of Professor Cramb's literary style, but of his grasp of conditions between Germany and England before war was thought of, gave a new and deserved impulse to public interest in it. Professor Cramb wrote the book as a series of lectures, the last course he ever delivered; indeed, the concluding part is a fragment, his death having interfered with its completion. That war was inevitable between the two countries at some time, and that it would be a life-and-death struggle when it came, were clear to this writer. He saw how difficult it was for the youth of Germany, "a nation great in arts as in war, to acquiesce in the world predominance of England," and unless Germany had "declined from her ancient valor," regarded the issue as certain and speedy, and that issue—war. As as example of the eloquence which marks many pages of the work we may quote this:

> "To give all men within its bounds an English mind—that has been the purpose of our Empire in the past. He who speaks of England's greatness speaks of this. Her renown, her glory, it is this, undying, imperishable, in the strictest sense of that word. For if, in some cataclysm of nature, these islands and all that they embrace were overwhelmed and sunk in sea oblivion, if to-morrow's sun rose upon an Englandless world, still this spirit and this purpose in other lands would fare on untouched amid the wreck."

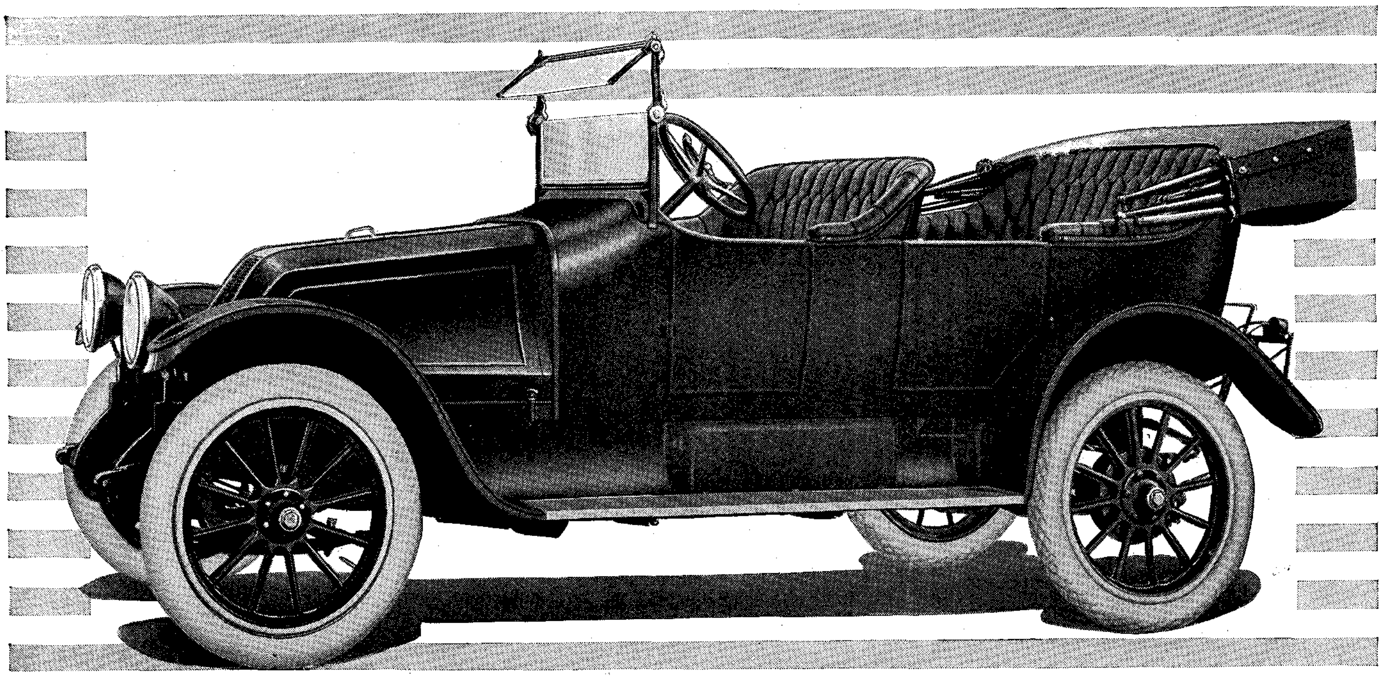
The Pocket Books. Each 16mo. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company.

More than a dozen volumes have now appeared in this readable series of small monographs on certain phases of the war, based to some extent on newspaper correspondence. The authors, however, have added to the newspaper matter a large amount of fresh material. Among the topics and authors are: "A Scrap of Paper," by Dr. E. J. Dillon; "How the War Began," by J. M. Kennedy; "The Fighting Retreat to Paris," by Roger Ingpen; "The Campaign around Liége," by E. M. Kennedy; "Hacking through Belgium," by Edmund Dane, and "The Russian Advance," by Marr Murray.

Treitschke, Heinrich von. Germany, France, Russia, and Islam. Translated into English for the First Time. With a foreword by George Haven Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Treitschke, Heinrich von. His Doctrine of German Destiny and of International Relations, with a Sketch of His Life. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

In the first of these two works are comprised eight essays published in Germany between 1871 and 1895, and now translated into English for the first time. The fact of their late translation affords further evidence of the strange ignorance, previous to the outbreak of war, of English-



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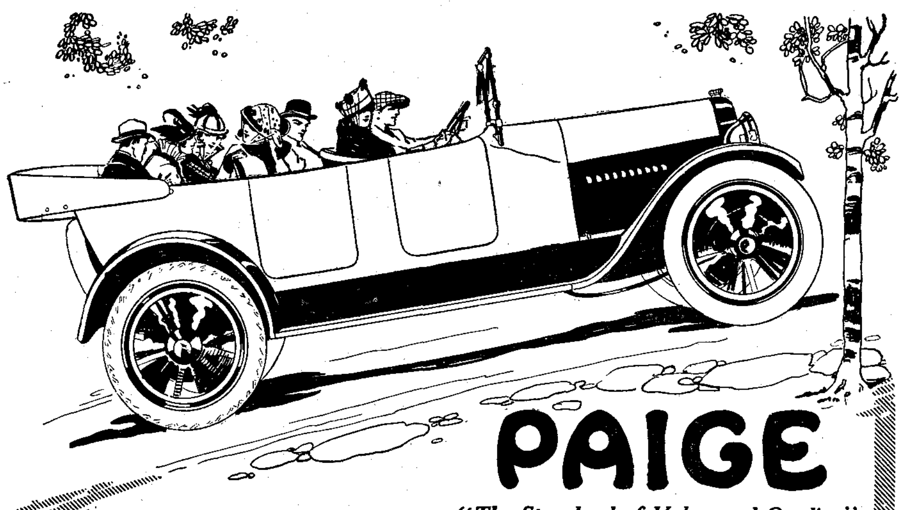

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speaking people respecting Treitschke, whose influence on German political thought as an author is now acknowledged to have been the most potent that has prevailed for a century. The essays deal with the Turkish problem, Alsace and Lorraine, the present Empire, and two more ancient themes—Luther, and the Thirty Years' War. Most interesting of all is the one on Alsace and Lorraine, which comprises about one-third of the book. Mr. Putnam notes in his foreword that Treitschke's ideas seem to have had a larger influence on German statesmen and the German people than had been realized even in Germany in his lifetime.

The second of the above volumes, besides Treitschke's own matter, contains a valuable sketch of Treitschke's life by Adolph Hausrath. This not only narrates the facts of his life, but sets forth the character of his teachings. Attention had already been directed to the singular circumstance that Treitschke was not so much Teutonic in his descent as he was Slavonic. While his motto was "German in every fiber," Mr. Hausrath declares that "the fire of his speech was due, not to his German, but to the Czech blood which still flowed in his veins."

Dawson, William Harbutt. What Is Wrong with Germany. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Mr. Dawson here issues the eleventh volume he has written on Germany. One of the earlier ones was somewhat extensively made use of by Count von Bernstorff in an address recently brought into fresh notice through accusations of plagiarism. Mr. Dawson's earlier volumes were not essentially unfriendly to Germany, his aim having been, it would seem, to make Germans and Englishmen understand one another better. Indeed, he declares, in a preface to the present work, that it is the first book he has written "without pleasure." During many of the best years of his life he aimed to "help forward a reconciliation of the two great nations," and confesses to pain at the failure of all his efforts, a "long and saddening record of disillusionment and disappointment, of unfulfilled hopes and shattered faith." His main proposition now is that Germany has been "out of harmony with the rest of the world," that her attitude toward mankind at large has been a "miscalculation," and her modern view of life "fallacious." He pays tribute here, as in earlier volumes, to the notable record of Germany for high achievements in many and various departments of life. The Prussian spirit, however, has transformed her, giving her "a new, but not a higher culture." He goes so far as to assert that victory for Germany would be to Germany herself "an infinitely greater misfortune than defeat," since victory would seem to sanctify force and justify a spirit of arrogance and aggression. Following is a paragraph which will further indicate the chief note in the book:

"Enough, however, of the past, for that—for Germany and all of us—is now a closed book—a book sealed with seven seals which no living German idealist seems even wishful to reopen. We are more concerned with Germany as we find it today, materialized and militarized, Germany as Prussia has made it, Germany after it has passed out of the mold of a spirit inflexible and masterful, after it has put away as childish things the earlier ideals that once were its passion and its glory, that gave it happiness even if they did not give it wealth, and spiritual influence even if they did not give it material power. For while it is essentially the Prussian spirit which has made Germany to so large a degree unsympathetic to the modern world, the nation as a whole has imbibed this spirit far more than it knows, and certainly more than it would like to think. This Prussianized Germany incarnates power and force, its culture is a materialistic culture, its spirit is the spirit of subdual and mastery, and its ambition is conquest and domination."

Powell, E. Alexander. Fighting in Flanders. 12mo, pp. 230. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Mr. Powell is an American newspaper correspondent who during the first weeks of the war was serving near the Belgian forces. He admits that he is "pro-Belgian," and "would be ashamed to be anything else." The period covered in the book embraces only the early weeks, his last chapters dealing with the coming of the British and the fall of Antwerp. Mr. Powell saw something of the Germans as well as the Belgians. The frontispiece shows him standing at the side of General von Boehn, the commander of the Ninth German Army. He writes well and, despite his Belgian sympathies, has made a record that is not properly to be called partizan. He is too much of a successful newspaper correspondent to have fallen into dangerous errors of that sort.

Gauss, Christian (Editor). The German Emperor. As Shown in His Utterances. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

In this volume are printed four score or more speeches, some brief, others more formal and extended, that were made by the German Emperor from the time of his accession to the throne down to August 6, 1914. The translations have been made from a recognized and standard German edition of them. Brief editorial introductions are given, in order that the circumstances in which the speeches were made may be better understood. There is a long introduction, dealing with "the Hohenzollern tradition." Professor Gauss believes these speeches demonstrated that the Emperor, in his time, has directed the diplomatic movements of Germany "in nearly every field of endeavor." No one after reading them should doubt that he "desired peace in the sense that he preferred peace to war." The problem of the reader is whether this desire for peace and a worship of the army, combined with an "insistent imperialism" in his later years, can be harmonized. Whatever the case may be, Professor Gauss believes no one can safely deny that the Emperor has been "one of the most devoted and conscientious servants of the German cause, as he sees it."

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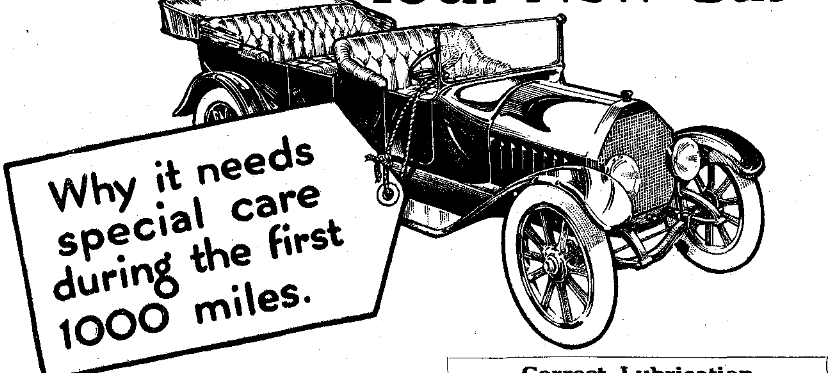
Horrified, the good woman fled, and now her children wonder why they are not allowed to play with the printer's youngster. —*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*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" (22-70 Series)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Metz	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Moline	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Pathfinder	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Regal	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S. G. V.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saxon	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E
Selden	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Knight	....	....	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
" " (Light 4)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" " Knight	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	B	A
" Utility	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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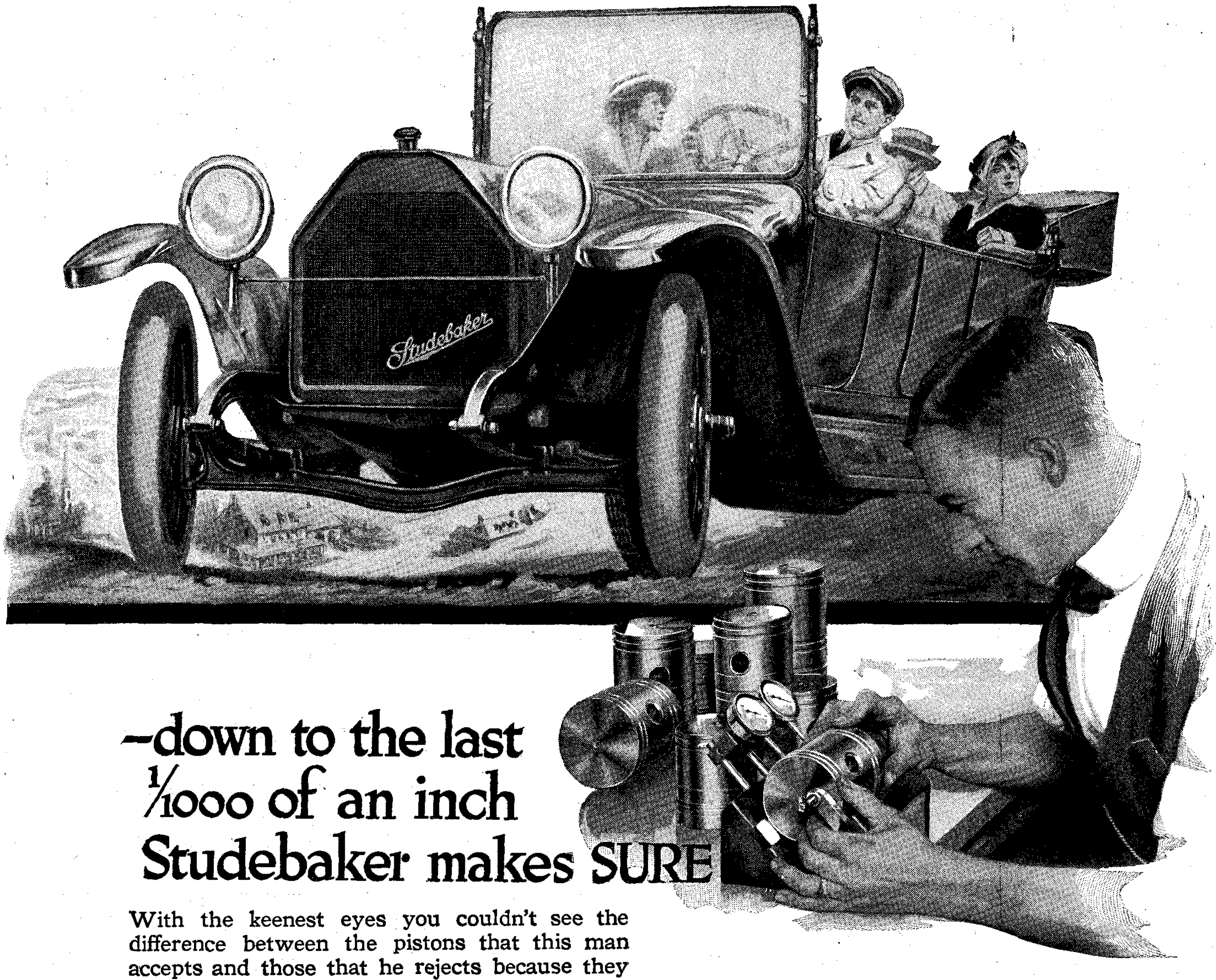

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With the keenest eyes you couldn't see the difference between the pistons that this man accepts and those that he rejects because they measure one-thousandth of one inch more or less than the Studebaker design calls for.

And yet that little difference of one-thousandth of one inch is so important to Studebaker that not only are hundreds of the most attentive and skillful inspectors kept busy every minute of the day making just such minute inspections—but the whole manufacturing organization is keyed up to that "thousandth-inch" ideal of manufacture.

For "—because it's a Studebaker"—because this car carries a name that for more than 63 years has stood for the highest achievements in manufacturing, a name that represents millions of dollars invested and millions of friends in every country on the globe, Studebaker MAKES SURE down to the last one-thousandth of the inch.

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But you can only begin to appreciate fully what this Studebaker accuracy means when you ride in the

LIGHT SIX–$1385

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F. O. B. Detroit

CURRENT POETRY

THERE is no cessation in the flow of poetry from the embattled nations, and not much of it rises above the level of the commonplace. We quote below three of the most interesting war-poems that have appeared during the last few weeks. They have this in common: they are not necessarily partizan. The first, of course, is directed against war, and it is rather surprizing therefore to find it published in a warring country. The two others are written from the English point of view, but the absence of local allusions makes them international in their application; the "Hymn for Airmen" might be translated into German and sung for the crews of *Zeppelins*, and there is nothing distinctively English about "To All Our Dead."

This poem (which we take from the London *Nation*) voices anew the old argument against war, that the common soldiers are merely dupes of the rulers of their countries. Mr. Ewer gives it forceful and picturesque expression.

FIVE DEAD MEN

By W. N. Ewer

First Soul—
I was a peasant of the Polish plain;
I left my plow because the message ran:
Russia, in danger, needed every man
To save her from the Teuton; and was slain.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Second Soul—
I was a Tyrolese, a mountaineer;
I gladly left my mountain home to fight
Against the brutal, treacherous Muscovite;
And died in Poland on a Cossack spear.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Third Soul—
I worked in Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When suddenly the Prussian despot hurled
His felon blow at France and at the world;
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fourth Soul—
I owned a vineyard by the wooded Main,
Until the Fatherland, begirt by foes
Lusting her downfall, called me, and I rose
Swift to the call—and died in fair Lorraine.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fifth Soul—
I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde,
There came a sudden word of wars declared,
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,
Asking our aid; I joined the ranks, and died.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

The "Hymn for Airmen" (from the London *Times*) has a simple dignity that must make it impressive when it is sung to Sir Hubert Parry's air. The author has derived, legitimately, some of his inspiration from the familiar hymn, "For Those in Peril on the Sea."

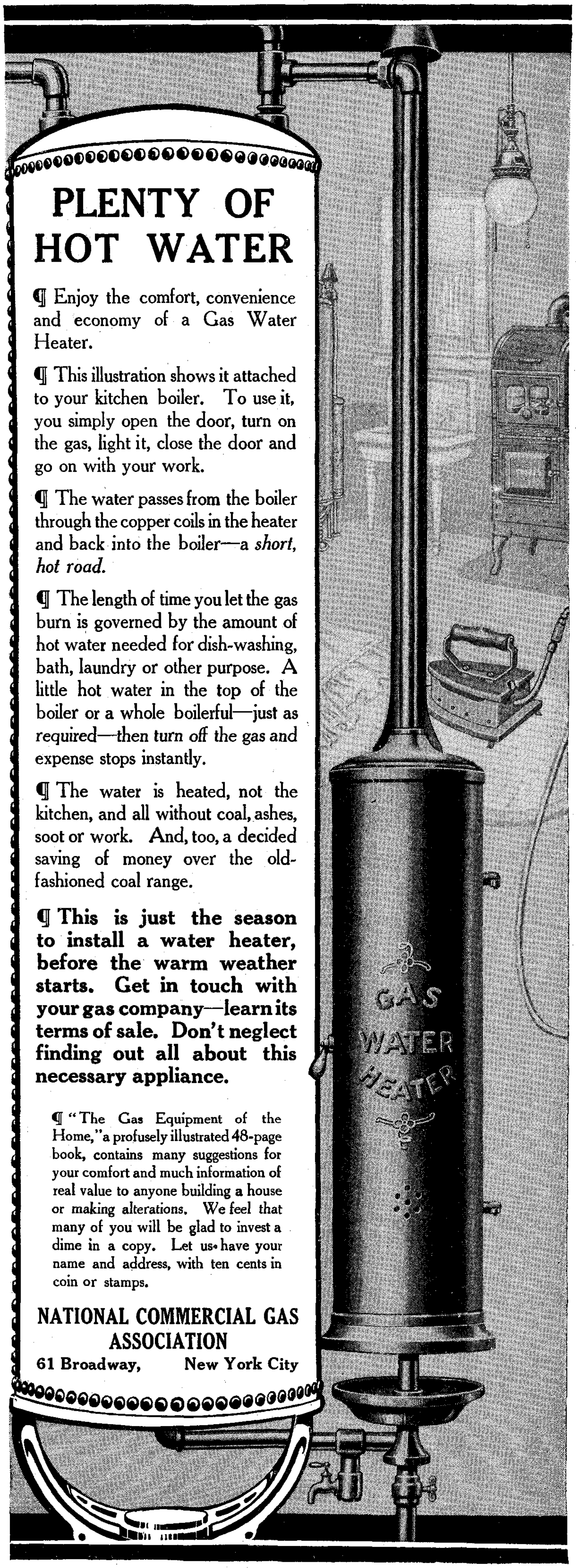
HYMN FOR AIRMEN

By M. C. D. H.

(Set to music by Sir Hubert Parry)

Lord, guard and guide the men who fly
Through the great spaces of the sky,
Be with them traversing the air
In darkening storm or sunshine fair.

Thou who dost keep with tender might
The balanced birds in all their flight,
Thou of the tempered winds be near,
That, having Thee, they know no fear.



PLENTY OF HOT WATER

¶ Enjoy the comfort, convenience and economy of a Gas Water Heater.

¶ This illustration shows it attached to your kitchen boiler. To use it, you simply open the door, turn on the gas, light it, close the door and go on with your work.

¶ The water passes from the boiler through the copper coils in the heater and back into the boiler—a *short, hot road.*

¶ The length of time you let the gas burn is governed by the amount of hot water needed for dish-washing, bath, laundry or other purpose. A little hot water in the top of the boiler or a whole boilerful—just as required—then turn off the gas and expense stops instantly.

¶ The water is heated, not the kitchen, and all without coal, ashes, soot or work. And, too, a decided saving of money over the old-fashioned coal range.

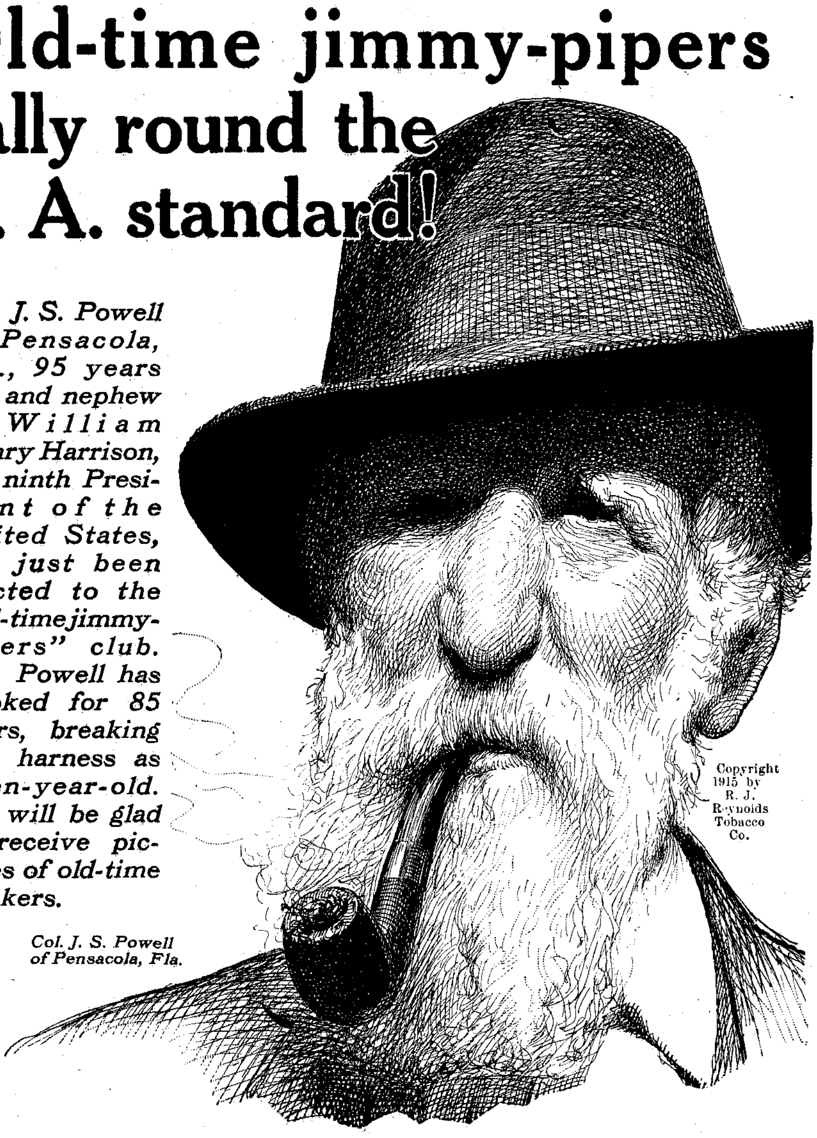
¶ This is just the season to install a water heater, before the warm weather starts. Get in touch with your gas company—learn its terms of sale. Don't neglect finding out all about this necessary appliance.

¶ "The Gas Equipment of the Home," a profusely illustrated 48-page book, contains many suggestions for your comfort and much information of real value to anyone building a house or making alterations. We feel that many of you will be glad to invest a dime in a copy. Let us have your name and address, with ten cents in coin or stamps.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
61 Broadway, New York City

Old-time jimmy-pipers rally round the P. A. standard!

Col. J. S. Powell of Pensacola, Fla., 95 years old, and nephew of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, has just been elected to the "old-time jimmy-pipers" club. Col. Powell has smoked for 85 years, breaking into harness as a ten-year-old. We will be glad to receive pictures of old-time smokers.



Col. J. S. Powell of Pensacola, Fla.

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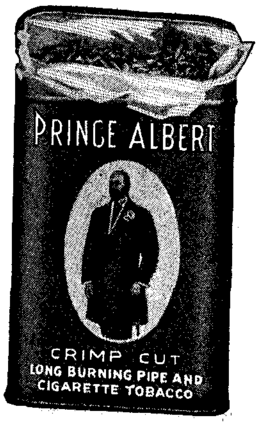
Now, everybody sit around close!

Any farmer along the friendly road will tell you never to judge the depth of a well from the length of its pump-handle. Just like its back-shuffling cards to choose your tobacco from *the looks of the package!* Pick P. A. for pipe joy and cigarette makin's joy, and you'll be just as happy as a June bug in an apple tree. For it's mighty widespread news nowadays that Prince Albert is made by a patented process that *takes the teeth out of the smoke* and leaves your tongue as calm and peaceful as a harvest-moon night. Mind you, *no* scorch, *no* parch, *no* forget-me-not after-taste. Just sunshine and happiness and *quick repeats* for yours! That's *jimmy-pipe joy* that comes via

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke


PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

While the spring's young, tune up that old jimmy-pipe and bud-out into a real and true pipe smoker. Sure enough, you'll be in full bloom before the day is done, if you'll get some P. A. and go to it like you never were tongue-tortured in your whole life before. For there's no more teeth in P. A. than in a mocking bird's tune box. *And let that drift into your system!*

P. A. awaits your cheerful smile wherever you go. Toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge in the top that keeps P. A. so good that you'll have one at the office and one at home.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Control their minds, with instinct fit
What time, adventuring, they quit
The firm security of land;
Grant stedfast eye and skilful hand.

Aloft in solitudes of space
Uphold them with Thy saving Grace.
O God, protect the men who fly
Through lonely ways beneath the sky.

Miss Masterman's poem (from the London *Nation*) is effective because of her eloquence and seriousness, and in spite of several glaring defects. The use of assonance instead of rime in the first couplet is unfortunate; "over us" does not rime with "cover us," "deliver us" does not rime with "dissever us," "over" does not rime with "lover." Of course there is a good precedent for every one of these bad rimes, but Miss Masterman has been a little too generous with them. Nevertheless, her poem has a powerful appeal.

TO ALL OUR DEAD

BY LUCY MASTERMAN

Between the heart and the lips we stay our words and remember
The long fight in the sodden fields and the ultimate pledge they render
Whom we never forget; and afraid lest by chance we betray and belie them,
We call upon you that ride before, who rode lately by them,
Lest we make you ashamed when you ride with the valiant of all the earth
In the armies of God.

Lo! we call upon you to stand as sentinel over us,
You from our griefs set free while the shadows still cover us.
From the heart that fails and the heart that hates alike deliver us;
From the frenzy that stabs at the weak divide and dissever us
Keeping our faith as you kept the line, holding the coward's cruel mind,
The final treason, afar.

Death for you is a sorrow endured, a thing passed over;
They are facing it still, son and brother and lover;
They keep the line, and we keep our faith, and the soul of a people lies between us.
From fear of fantoms, from a covetous dream stand near and screen us.
Watch with us, watch through the days of war; then, pass to your place
With the armies of God.

The publication of Mr. Victor Plarr's book about Ernest Dowson has revived the interest of poetry-lovers in the work of that strange, ill-fated man of genius. In *T. P.'s Weekly*, which, under the editorship of Mr. Holbrook Jackson, has become a veritable storehouse of good verse, recently appeared a hitherto unpublished poem by Dowson. It is interesting to find Tennyson sympathetically celebrated by a poet whose association with the Rimers' Club and the "Esthetic Movement" has caused impressionistic critics to regard him, unjustly, as a "Decadent."

THE PASSING OF TENNYSON

BY ERNEST DOWSON

As his own Arthur fared across the mere,
With the grave Queen, past knowledge of the throng,
Serene and calm, rebuking grief and tear,
Departs this prince of song.

Whom the gods love Death does not cleave nor smite,
But like an angel, with soft trailing wing,
He gathers them upon the hush of night,
With voice and beckoning.

The moonlight falling on that august head
Smoothed out the mark of time's defiling hand,

And hushed the voice of mourning round his bed—
"He goes to his own land."

Beyond the ramparts of the world, where stray
The laureled few o'er fields Elysian,
He joins his elders of the lyre and bay,
Led by the Mantuan.

We mourn him not, but sigh with Bedivere,
Not perished be the sword he bore so long,
Excalibur, whom none is left to wear—
His magic brand of song.

Already the poets are looking toward the great Dante Celebration to be held this spring. The Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, C.S.C. (who has been awarded, by the way, the honor of writing the Ode to be read at the opening of the Indiana Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition), has contributed to the *Ave Maria* a sequence of three sonnets entitled "Dante to Beatrice on Earth," which faithfully reflect the spirit of the great Florentine. The second sonnet has noble solemnity:

DANTE TO BEATRICE ON EARTH

By Charles L. O'Donnell

For you and I are shadows of the Light,
We are but echoes of a perfect Song;
We hold dominion but as stars, in night,
Our blended voices, are they ever strong?
What shall we say, whose struggle to pursue
A valorous rôle but bare escapes the sting
Of shamed surrender, would the words come true
By Babylon's waters should we try to sing?
Hush, hush, O heart! The other side of sky
There is, believe it, love, a wondrous Hand
Forever wiping eyes forever dry;
There are no willows growing in that land,
And never shall the lips of love be mute,
God making of our hearts a faultless lute.

Out West, in a Utah village called Kanab, there is a man named Jack Borlase, who edits *The Kane County News*. Occasionally Editor Borlase forsakes prose for poetry. And it is real poetry, lacking sometimes in polish, often roughly idiomatic, but genuine in feeling and strong in expression. The poem below, in spite of such colloquialisms as "when I acted most infernal," is a thing of beauty and power.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GRAND CAÑON

By Jack Borlase

A purpose He had when He builded me,
When He covered me o'er with rock and tree,
And the purpose He had I will tell to thee;
For it seems that you do not know.
The lynx and the lion, the lean coyote
And the mountain-sheep and the bearded goat
Have ever and e'er understood the whys
And the great wherefores of the painted skies
Where the waters of myst'ry flow;
But the "all-consuming" brain of a man
Is a bit too weak to fathom the plan.

Since the day when the Master came and said,
"Now be a mountain instead of a bed,
And grit your teeth while I cut your head
And your trunk and your tail clear through,"
I have often wept and I've often smiled
When I've thought of the poor fools, running wild,
And to tell the truth, there are moments still
When I weep my weep and I laugh my fill
As I listen to some of you;
But the message I bring is a vital thing,
And a worthy song is the song I sing.

The old Piute and the Navaho,
Tho their skins are bronze and their ways are slow,
Both listened to me in the long ago
When I acted most infernal;
And above their failings, above their fears,
And beneath their smiles and beneath their tears,
Is the hope of a happy hunting-ground,
And the hope of a future to be found—
Yea, faith in a life eternal.
And this is the message I bring to you,
Which is old as the hills and ever new.

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Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes

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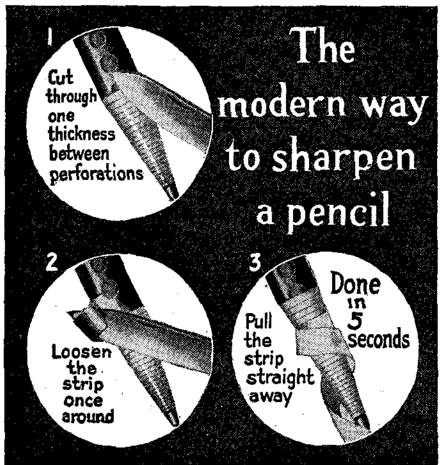
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PHILADELPHIA

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

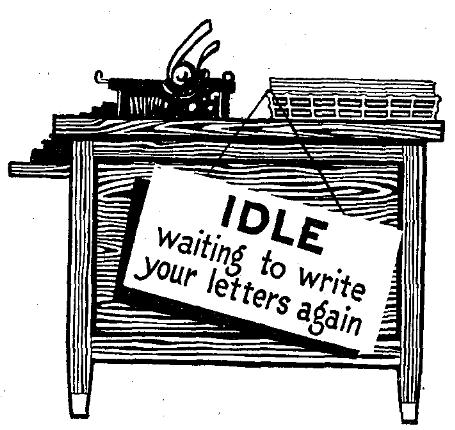
MRS. ROCKEFELLER

"ONLY by the single, inevitable act of dying," remarks one writer, "has one of the most remarkable women of her generation done anything to make her in the least conspicuous." In spite of the fact that her husband was one of the world's most familiar figures, the woman who for fifty years was Mrs. Rockefeller was almost unknown. Her greatness, to which John D. Rockefeller often attributed the major share of his successes, was not of the sort to attract attention. It functioned best through the mediums of her husband and her children. She sought determinedly for the privacy and quiet content of a small home, despite the huge fortune that kept rolling up about them. Of this trait the writer already quoted, in the Boston *News Bureau*, says:

> This veiling of self, however, can not now evade the conclusion, on two grounds, that in her way Mrs. Rockefeller was as extraordinary a character as many women who have left lustrous feminine names. The slight knowledge of her qualities and the testimony of her husband attest the first. Her inherited inclination to benevolence, her quiet interest in humanity, her sense of religion and responsibility, her tact as hostess if even but to a few, her domestic devotion, are clearly evinced in the few extant bits of revelation.
>
> Of her capabilities there is also no doubt. The little evidence available is that she exercised a powerful counseling power with her husband. He himself has said: "Had it not been for my wife's business sagacity and her clear insight into affairs, I would be a poor man. Many times her advice has been counter to my ideas, but her judgment has invariably proved the better."
>
> And again, when the young schoolteacher had waited for the young clerk to set up for himself in business: "She was the best bookkeeper I ever had. We would work together over the books I brought home from the office. She was never too tired to help me."
>
> The first Rockefeller donation to education was of her inspiring, in the colored seminary at Atlanta. It would be highly informing to know how far she could be proved to have been an inspiration in the later long program of beneficence. Unfortunately, also, there is little question but that Mrs. Rockefeller shared in spirit some of the inflictions of the long period of public criticism and even calumniation.

By the New York *Times* we are told the story of Mrs. Rockefeller's early life, prior to her marriage to the oil magnate. Her name was Laura Celestia Spelman, and she was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, on September 9, 1839, within two months of her future husband's birthday. We read:

> Her father, Harvey B. Spelman, was a well-to-do merchant. He was born in New England, and followed the course of the pioneers toward the advancing Western frontier. As a child Miss Spelman lived at Burlington, Iowa, and at Akron, Ohio,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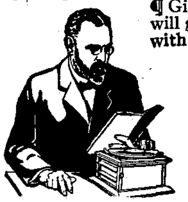

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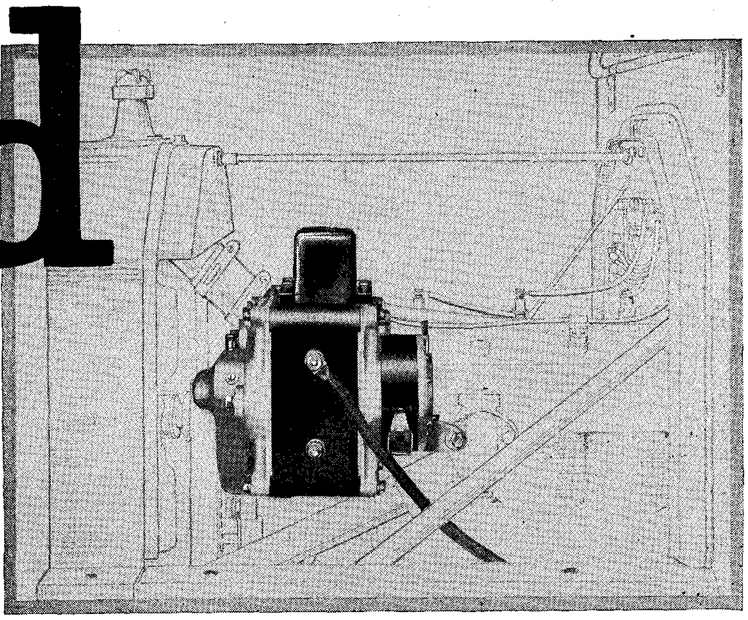
for Ford cars



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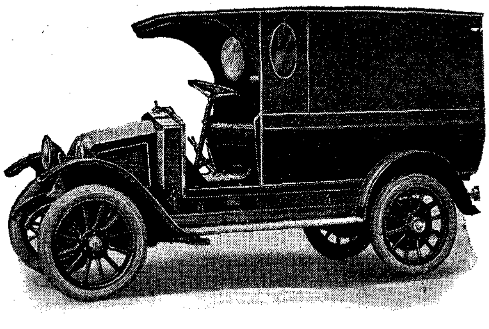
New ½ Ton
Fast Delivery Car
for
Department Stores, Florists, Banks, Jewelers, Tobacconists, Druggists, Grocers, Butchers and other retail dealers, where a fast, good-looking, light, moderately-priced delivery car is wanted.



Our New ½ Ton WORM-DRIVE Car Saves Waste In Power and Capacity

and expensive up-keep for light delivery work. You can now buy a small delivery car **built like a truck for economical service.**

With our experience in building high-grade efficiency into an economical service truck, we have produced a car for light delivery work that will save the enormous up-keep expense of using reconstructed pleasure cars and save buying a delivery car of over-capacity.

Study These Specifications Carefully

Proper combination of these units is what makes Lippard-Stewart quality. Others may copy units—they can never copy Lippard-Stewart standards.

MOTOR: Special truck motor made in size and power to combine with transmission and worm drive. Long stroke, low speed, 3¼ in. bore by 5 in. stroke. Cylinders, L-head, cast en bloc. 25 Horse Power.

TRANSMISSIONS: Selective type—three speed forward and reverse. Heat-treated nickel steel gears. Center Control.

FRONT AXLE: Timken "I" beam with wheels mounted on Timken Roller Bearings.

REAR AXLE: Heavy Timken with Timken David Brown Worm Drive. (We are worm-drive leaders again.) Bearings—Timken Roller Bearings throughout.

TIRES: Extra large, 33 in. by 4 in. front and rear—Firestone Standard. Type, pneumatic.

SPRINGS: High carbon steel of special quality for truck service. Semi-elliptic, front and rear. Front, 38 in. long by 1¾ in.; rear 50 in. long by 2 in. wide. Suspension springs in truck design as opposed to ordinary pleasure car design.

RADIATOR back of hood—the Lippard-Stewart place for safety and efficiency.

STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM: Single Unit system including 12-volt battery; front electric headlights with dimmers; electric tail light; electric horn.

FENDER: Crown-shaped. Finish, black enamel.

It is the Lippard-Stewart experience and combination of these parts that make the quality you want. You see Lippard-Stewarts in different capacities giving economical service everywhere.

This new ½-ton model was ordered by users of Lippard-Stewarts in larger capacities even before specifications were finished. They recognized the need for such a car and they recognized Lippard-Stewart quality.

Business Men Write Us about your delivery problems. Let us tell you of our years of leadership and economical service for big operators throughout the country as well as for small retail operators.

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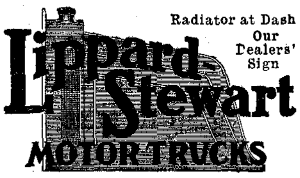

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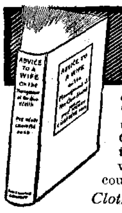

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on the Management of Her Own Health and On the Treatment of Some of the Complaints Incidental to Her Sex. *By Dr. P. H. Chavasse, F.R.C.S.* Covers a wide variety of subjects that have an intimate relationship with the married state. Every woman, old or young, can profit by the wise counsel and advice given in this volume.

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By Sir Thomas Clouston, M.D., LL.D.

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EXPECTANT MOTHERHOOD
By Dr. J. W. BALLANTYNE, *of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh*

In the rare sympathy with which the author approaches the subject of motherhood, in the delightful literary style which characterizes every page, and in the intimate and frank nature of the advice that is given, we have here one of the best books ever written on this subject. Every young woman approaching matrimony as well as every "expectant" mother should solve for herself the mysteries of physiology through a careful reading of this work.

A large book. Nearly 300 pages. Price $1.50. By mail $1.61
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where her father made a small fortune in the dry-goods business.

She moved with her family to Cleveland when commercial pursuits were no longer engrossing Mr. Spelman. The family built one of the largest homes in the city, and Mr. Spelman became a member of the legislature.

In the Central High School Miss Spelman met Mr. Rockefeller when both were fifteen years old. The courtship did not begin at once, as outside of school-hours the friends of young Rockefeller were mostly country boys and farm-hands.

Laura Spelman's schoolmates knew her as a quiet, studious girl. She surprized her teachers by insisting that she be permitted to take the course in bookkeeping at a time when the courses chiefly attracted the interest of boy students. She drest in a manner to indicate a fondness for plain clothes of simple design. She went to church regularly and became one of the most devout members of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

Following school-days, Miss Spelman and young Rockefeller were separated for several years, for while Miss Spelman was sent to a finishing-school at Worcester, Mass., the young man, jobless, was searching Cleveland up and down for employment of some kind or other. During this time, we are told:

> Miss Spelman encouraged him with kindly letters which still were free from the tone of the romance that later drew them together. Mr. Rockefeller's first position was at $500 a year as a bookkeeper, a position he accepted after seeing hopes of a college education fade away from him.
>
> Miss Spelman, on returning from Worcester, became a school-teacher, her first class being Grade "A" in the East Fourteenth Street School in Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller occasionally called to see her at the school and accompanied her to her home. As both were deeply religious in their sentiments and neither cared for the ordinary diversions of the day, they became agreeable companions and warm friends.
>
> In this period Miss Spelman was described by her superiors in the school service as "a splendid disciplinarian and a perfect teacher." She was promoted to be assistant principal of the school. Mr. Rockefeller brought to her home the books on which he worked as bookkeeper, and together they would go over them on the occasion of evening visits. At no time during the courtship did they ever attend a theater or a dance.
>
> In business affairs Mr. Rockefeller quickly gained recognition. He prospered beyond his first expectations, and as soon as he felt that he could do so, he asked Miss Spelman to become his wife.
>
> Upon the occasion of the marriage on September 8, 1864, Miss Spelman formally abandoned the Congregational Church in order that she might belong to the same Church as her husband. She entered the Baptist Church and remained a member until the time of her death.

The first home of the newly married couple was hardly prophetic of Pocantico Hills, the huge estate where Mrs. Rockefeller's life came to an end on March 12. It was, in fact,

> A modest brick house on a side-street

Cadillac
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For 365 days in the year, in storm and sunshine, in the summer's heat and the winter's cold, the enclosed types afford the acme of motoring luxury.

The eight-cylinder motor gives to the Cadillac Enclosed Cars a smoothness of motion that is entirely new.

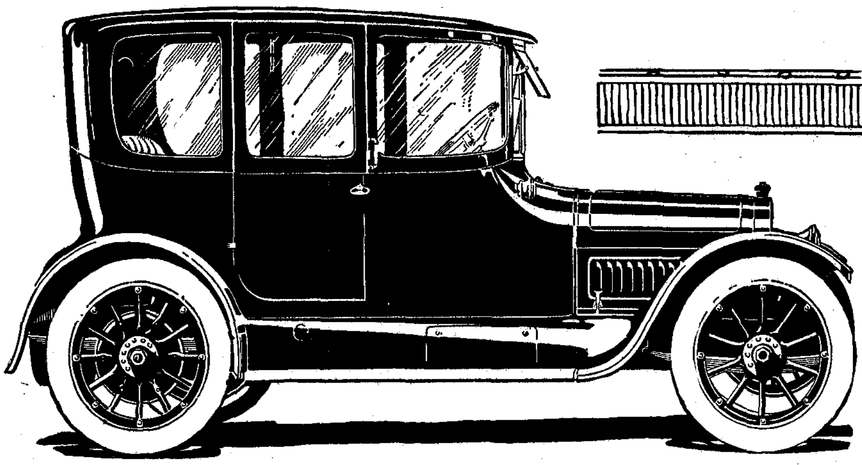
It accentuates and emphasizes the luxury and ease of riding which is so desirable in cars of this type.

Nor is this mechanical perfection the sole incentive to ownership.

For these cars are matchless specimens of the coach-builder's art.

Exteriorly they are handsomely proportioned and flawlessly finished.

The interiors are equally faultless, both in depth and softness of upholstery, and in the quiet richness of trimmings and appointments.



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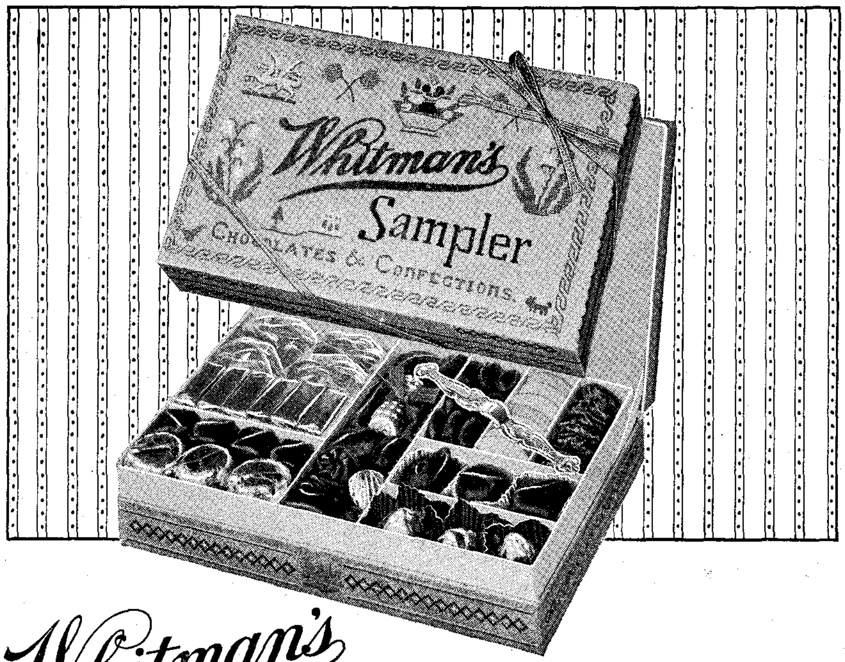

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The Sampler expresses the spirit, the originality, the variety of Whitman's. Stop at the nearest agency—usually the leading drug store—surrender one dollar, and sample the Sampler. If Whitman's doesn't win a friend, send the Sampler to us. We will refund postage and your dollar.

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SHE hopes that you will take advantage of the travel opportunity of our generation and come to the California Expositions.

She feels that the real object of your trip will be to visit the West itself, to see the beauties and the riches of the Pacific states.

The interior country that you certainly will want to see is the Inland Empire between the Cascade mountains and the Rockies—a territory as great in area and far more beautiful than the land that lies between the Potomac and the St. Lawrence, including all of Pennsylvania, New York and New England.

Your visit to the Atlantic Coast in the summer time would be to those states and your trip to the Pacific Coast must as certainly include the Inland Empire.

Your western trip probably will be made during the vacation months when regard for summer comfort will naturally keep you to the north, and will cause you to plan a trip into the pine-clad beauties of the Summer Play ground of America.

For your convenience Miss Spokane has organized a service to answer your questions, to help you plan your route and to be of general help in your journey into a new land.

Write for Travel Book A-

TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU, :: :: :: SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

where they continued to live while Mr. Rockefeller's wealth rolled up until it was mentioned in seven figures. The couple then moved into the mansion in Euclid Avenue. But it was characteristic of Mrs. Rockefeller that she still retained in her new home her fondness for simple living.

It was in the Euclid Avenue home that Mrs. Rockefeller reared her four children. A fifth died in infancy. She refused to join any clubs, and entertained very few people except her church associates. Altho the Rockefeller wealth increased rapidly, the family continued for a long time to keep only one horse. In the house there were two maid servants and one man who acted both as coachman and hostler. Mrs. Rockefeller insisted on doing much of the housework herself, and in teaching her children she laid stress upon the need for thrift and frugality.

"Whatever is good about me, whatever success I have made, I owe it to her," is the tribute Mr. Rockefeller is said to have paid his wife, many times during their fifty years of married life. And the testimony of one of the Rockefellers' old-time Cleveland friends supports this entirely:

> He was absolutely devoted to his wife before they were married. She was on friendly terms with several young men, but she seems always to have been John Rockefeller's choice out of all the women in the world, and he had eyes for no other.
>
> John was awkward and homely, just a countrified boy, but I saw that Cetty Spelman and Johnny Rockefeller thought a great deal of each other from the beginning. We girls couldn't see why. Perhaps Cetty wasn't exactly rich and beautiful, but her father was as well off as any of the girls in our class, a member of the Ohio legislature, and somewhat known for his philanthropic work, so—you know how those things are among children—we thought that it was strange for her to rather show a leaning toward Johnny.
>
> Johnny didn't graduate and he didn't go to college, because he couldn't afford to do so, and I know that he tramped around a good deal looking for work; but even at this time Cetty encouraged him. She saw that he was ambitious, and she thought that he was honest, which probably appealed to her more than anything else.
>
> I remember when she told me that she was engaged to marry him. I said: "Why, Cetty Spelman!" and I must have looked surprized, for she explained to me some of the reasons for making her choice, the principal one of which was that she loved him better than she would ever love any one else.
>
> Soon I saw why she made her choice, and I have known ever since why she never regretted her action. If ever a couple were intended for each other it was the Rockefellers.
>
> When Johnny and Cetty were married they went to live in a little two-story brick building on Cheshire Street. They were as happy as two kittens. Then the money began to come. It didn't seem to make any difference to John and Cetty—nor to their old friends. We used to wonder at it, but we would have wondered more if we had not known Cetty so well. She was just as simple and just as much of a dear little thing after they were millionaires and

moved out on Euclid Avenue, as when we were all youngsters in school.

I've always seen them every year when they came back to Cleveland, and John has joked a good deal because I was "never allowed" to speak to him when he was a boy, acting upon the advice of my teacher. I knew that Cetty was failing. Her letters have been more infrequent in the last few years. But a month ago I got a letter from her in her own handwriting. She told me that her cheeks were as rosy as they used to be when she was a girl, and said that she was being wheeled out for a little promenade in the sun every day, so I thought maybe she was better.

A CRANK WHO MADE GOOD

IN the language of his fellow workers in the cabinet on Staten Island, Albert S. Janin was a crank and a "bug." No one but a "bug" would dream of wasting good leisure-time in the making of winged jimcracks that were supposed to be some new sort of flying-machine and would bring in fabulous sums some day. "Some day!" Why, Janin couldn't even fly, had never been off the ground in his life in anything more novel than an elevator. But the dreamer made good not long ago, the New York *Evening World* tells us, when the Board of Examiners-in-Chief of the United States Patent Office decided it was Janin who made the hydroaeroplane possible. He explains his victory, modestly, as follows:

> I guess this knack of inventing things is in the blood. My great-grandfather, Antoine Janin, invented the percussion-cap for cartridges in France years ago. As a kid, I was the first in these parts to take one of the rear wheels off my velocipede and convert the vehicle into a bicycle—but it was not until 1897, when, at eighteen years of age, I took a job as cadet on one of the Ward Line coastwise steamers that I got my idea which resulted in the flying-boat.
>
> Standing on the bridge, I used to watch the flying-fish and the seagulls with their wonderful powers of stability in the air, attained simply by the spread of their wings. If the fish can rise in an arc from the surface so easily, why can't a flying-boat do the same stunt, I thought.
>
> I gave up my job and started to work on the first drawings three years later in 1900. When I showed the plans to my friends first and pointed out the advantages of such a craft for reconnoitering with a war fleet, they gave me the laugh. Capitalists to whom I showed my first model in 1907, with the idea of interesting one of them to the extent of $3,000 with which to buy a motor, gave me a queer look and edged away. It was no go. But I plugged on alone. The family came first and I held tight to the job, but put in every minute of spare time working on the same idea of boat-rigging which is incorporated in the patent. That was the boat in the center and the two inclined floats or pontoons, one at each side of the structure, to balance the machine when running on the water and when alighting on the surface.
>
> It may seem strange, but I never rode

CRISP BEFORE EATING
PUFFED
WHEAT
QUAKER

Yes, the Package is Soon Emptied

Puffed Wheat and Rice Don't Last

But every bubble-like grain has given delight, and every atom has fed. These are the best wheat and rice foods that children can eat, because every granule digests.

It would be a fine thing if all their cereal foods could be puffed.

The only complaint we ever hear about Puffed Wheat and Rice is, "They disappear too fast."

And that's true. Children do pass back for dish after dish of them. They *fill their pockets with them when at play. And the popular "good-night* dish" with them is Puffed Grains in bowls of milk.

These are both foods and confections, for meals and between-meals. And they are too good to last long with young folks about.

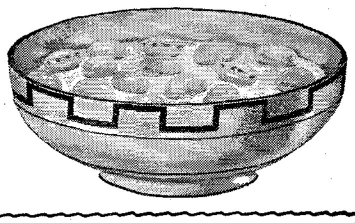
Be Glad of It

But bear these things in mind.

These are not mere starch foods. They supply every element found in whole wheat and rice.

They are not wasteful. Every separate granule has been steam-exploded, for easy, complete digestion. There is no other way known to so fit grains for food.

And they don't tax the stomach. They are ideal all-hour foods. Be glad that children like them.



Puffed Wheat, 12c
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Except in Extreme West

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These foods are created by Prof. Anderson's process. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel. The wheat and rice grains are thus puffed to eight times normal size. They are made into thin, airy bubbles, crisp and fragile, with a taste like toasted nuts.

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PALMOLIVE CREAM
PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO

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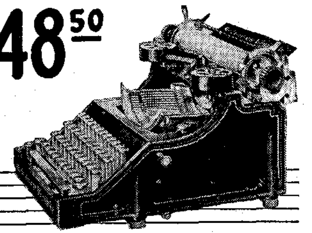

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in a flying-boat or aeroplane in my life, and on the only hydroaeroplane I ever built I got only as far as the motor. I couldn't raise the price of the motor, tho it has dropt from $3,000 to $1,800 in the last few years. It was the theory that won for me in the litigation for the patent in Washington.

THE MAKE-UP OF A MOVIE ACTOR

THAT an actress who wants to make up as a blonde to appear before the camera in a film play must paint her face blue may appear odd at first sight. It is natural enough when we realize that blue "takes" nearly white in an ordinary photograph. Red takes as black, so a young woman with a rosy complexion might appear to be a negro if she did not use bluing. In fact, the color-scheme of a moving-picture troupe is astonishing in more ways than one, we are told by a writer in *The Sunday Leader* (Cleveland, January 24), being adapted, not to the eye of the human beholder, but to that of the camera, which is quite a different thing, says the writer:

> Perhaps you didn't know it, but that beautiful peaches-and-cream complexion that you have so often admired in your favorite film-actress is actually nothing but a smudge of blue on her cheeks, and a fairly dark blue at that.
>
> The paleness, the white brow, and the cheeks and lips of the dying heroine which have wrung your heart and almost brought the tears to your eyes—these again are nothing but smudges of blue upon the cheeks, lips, brow, and nose of the heroine, a little lighter shade perhaps than the first blue, but a blue for all that. And if you saw these smudges of blue on the face of the dying heroine with your own eyes rather than through the eyes of the camera you wouldn't sob so much as you would laugh outright and long at the ridiculousness of her appearance.
>
> And the complexion of perfect health, of fascinating out-of-doors tan, rosy cheeks, and red lips which you have so long admired in this big, strong man or that beautiful woman who moves upon the movie screens isn't by any means what it appears to be. The tan complexion is not tan, nor any rosy cheeks and cherry-red lips. They are white mixed with a little pink.
>
> It's all the fault of the camera. The camera, which has been a blessing to the world in so many ways, has been a perverse thing in many others. No one has felt its perversity any harder than the movie people. It has kept their hands and their heads full devising ways and means to humor the camera and to induce it to photograph them the way they want to be photographed. And it's all because the camera insists upon making bright colors dark and dark colors light.
>
> When the movie people first posed for the moving-picture camera they made up for their parts in the usual stage make-up. They made their eyebrows blue, their eyelashes blue, and blued their eyelids and underneath their eyes. They put rouge on their cheeks and rouge on their lips and powdered the rest of their faces white. They looked lovely—until the camera got hold of them.
>
> The camera did its work very quietly and efficiently, but when the movie people saw the films thrown on the screens for the first time they gasped and almost died. The camera had made them the strangest

set of actors who had ever appeared on a stage. Some of the characters had no eyes, others had no nose or chin, and still others had eyes and nose, but nothing else that went to make up a face. All the reds and pinks in the complexion had gone white. The camera had given just the reverse of the effect that the actors had desired.

Now, however, we are told, the movie actors have learned a trick or two. They start with the usual amount of cold-cream, but they use little or no rouge on their cheeks or lips, for both red and pink photograph black. The eyes are shaded with black and a small amount of black is sometimes placed on the lips. A natural skin-tint would photograph black, because of the pink in it. For characters who lead an indoor life an almost pure white powder is used. For characters who are tanned, white powder is used with just a slight tinge of Indian red. The eyes must be treated with extraordinary care. Violet eyes are softly shadowed with light brown above the lids, and both the upper and lower lids are delicately outlined in brown also. The complexion must be treated so that it will not be out of harmony. To quote further:

> Lines of grease-paint, which actors behind the footlights use to show wrinkles and other lines of character in the face, can not be used by a movie actor. They may deceive the human eye, but never the eye of the camera. Movie actors are very often criticized for a poor make-up, but few people realize the difficulties they have to overcome. A make-up that is excellent, say fifteen to twenty feet from the camera, looks very bad in a "close-up," say from seven to twelve feet from the lens. The movie actors strive for a happy medium, as they do not have time to stop and change.
>
> When the pioneers of photography began to turn their attention to landscape and decorative work they discovered very serious defects in their productions of nature as they saw it. The difficulties they faced were exactly the same difficulties that the movie actors face to-day.
>
> The rendering of color was entirely misleading. They did not, of course, anticipate that the bright hues of nature would arrange themselves automatically on the finished print. But they did expect to find some such relative shading of objects seen by the eye as is exprest by the varying depths of tone in an etching or steel engraving.
>
> This is just what the photographic image failed to do. The color-values appeared in a confused muddle. A dark-blue ribbon in a maiden's hair might be represented as nearly white. The golden tresses lost all distinction. The pink rose pinned on the front of her dress was nearly black. The bright gorse-blossom on the hillside came out darker than its foliage, and the thousand varying shades of the trees were lost in meaningless dull tints.
>
> With the help of the chemist it didn't take the photographers long to discover the difficulty and the reason for it. The part of the sun's spectrum which appears brightest to the human eye, the orange and yellow, is just the part that exerts no perceptible chemical influence on the silver salts which coat photographic plates. On the

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Holeproof Hosiery

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

Holeproof Hosiery Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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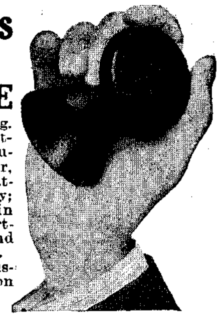

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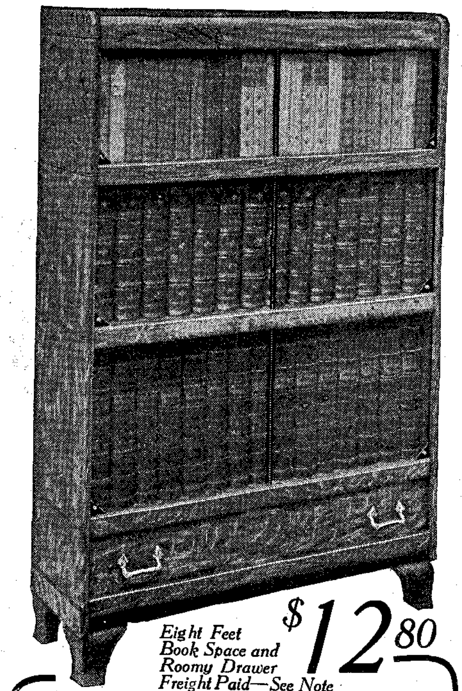

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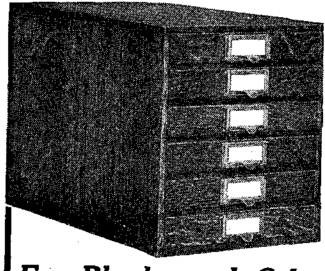

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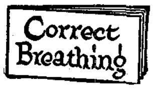

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contrary, toward the end of the blue shading off into violet and ultraviolet, the chemical action becomes vigorous—just the part of the spectrum which attracts little notice or is even invisible to the human eye.

As a rule, the brightest colors appear darkest to the photographic plate. If a yellow violet be placed alongside a dark-blue violet, there is no question as to which appears the brighter to the eye. If an artist were to sketch them he would make the yellow-violet nearly white and the blue one nearly black. But if they are photographed on an ordinary plate a reverse result will be attained in the print. The dark-blue flower will be white, the bright-yellow one black. The writer goes on:

The eye and the photographic plate possess an entirely different sensitiveness. The eye is affected most powerfully by yellow and green light. These colors appear to us the brightest, while the photographic plate is only slightly affected by them. On the other hand, indigo and violet rays which appear dark to the eyes, and even rays which to the eyes are invisible, produce a powerful action on the plate.

This small sensitiveness of the ordinary photographic plate to feeble light explains the reason why shadows are generally too dark in photographs. To these defects must be added the false action of light—blue generally appears light-colored; yellow and red black. Yellow freckles, therefore, generally appear in a photograph as black spots and a blue coat is much too light.

Blue (and therefore dark) flowers on a yellow background produce, in photography, too light flowers on a too dark ground. Red hair and fair golden hair become almost black. Even a very slight yellow shade has an unfavorable effect.

A photograph from a drawing is often blemished by little iron-mold specks in the paper invisible to the eye. These specks appear as black points. There are faces with little yellow specks which do not strike the eye but which come out very dark in a photograph. Some years ago a lady was photographed in Berlin whose face had never presented specks in any of her previous photographs. To the surprize of the photographer on taking her portrait, specks appeared which were invisible in the living face. A day later the lady sickened of the smallpox and the specks at first invisible to the eye became then quite apparent. Photography in this case had detected before the human eye the pock-marks.

But all shades of blue do not become light in photography. Indigo, for example, forms an exception, appearing as dark as in nature. The reason for this is that indigo contains a considerable amount of red. On the other hand, cobalt blue and ultramarine produce almost the effect of white. Again, vermilion becomes dark, also English red. But Turkey red, which contains blue, becomes very light.

Chrome yellow becomes much darker than Naples yellow. Schweinfurt's green becomes lighter than cinnabar green. No one of the pigments used in painting is a perfectly pure spectrum color, but consists always of a mixture of different colors, and its light value is essentially modified in photography.

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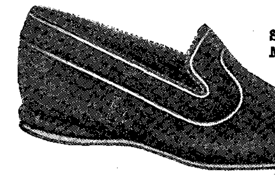

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ROAMING THE "FUN-ZONE" AT THE FAIR

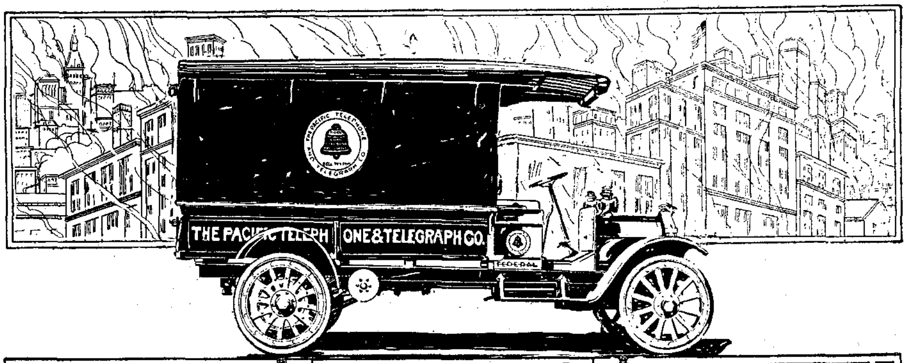
THE "Midway" and the "Pike" have become the "Zone" in their Panama-Pacific metamorphosis. The side-show to an exposition is a feature so widely recognized as to be indispensable, and apparently San Francisco has no notion of dispensing with it in the case of the great Western exhibition just under way. In the official language of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company:

> Lying to the east of the main group of Exposition buildings is the amusement concession, three thousand feet in length, where the greatest showmen in the world have assembled the most approved devices known to the fun-making craft for provoking the risibles.

The public, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, has already chosen a motto to express the spirit that shall reign throughout the Zone. It is: "Abandon gloom, all ye who enter here!" Reading further, we learn that

> On this street of mirth and carousal the Pied Piper and the great god Bud go arm in arm. Gargoyles have lost their weird and grotesque grimace and have made the tall toys of Fred Thompson's Toyland their playmates.
>
> But before attempting anything of a description of this thoroughfare of infinite jest, let us tell you that more than fifteen million dollars has been spent in producing this great aggregation, this nation superba of fun and frolic.
>
> Also, let us remind you that it took an army of more than seven thousand men—designers, architects, painters, decorators, engineers, carpenters, draftsmen, artists, sculptors, mechanics, and laborers — to create this great playground of boundless joy.
>
> In the language of the spieler, this stupendous aggregation of the world's most talented fun-makers will be employed, and at your service, in this fertile funland of more than one hundred acres, where dazzling dissipators of gloom will revel.
>
> The lighting effects on the Zone are the greatest the world has ever seen, produced with millions of electric bulbs made especially for reproducing the amusing effects. Every modern device for producing spectacular effects has been utilized. Colored search-lights, shaded lamps, and clusters have been installed so as to produce an ever-changing color-scheme and turn the night into rainbows of color.
>
> All is ready along the great zigzag zone of mirth and merriment. The feast of fun is spread, and this colossal feature of the Exposition is bound to command attention. All you need to do is to lock arms with Jack and Jill and launch into the dizzy dip, kiss the Blarney stone, and "let 'er go." Lose yourself in the mystic maze of frolic! Bust yourself! Let joy be unrestrained!

Every exposition pleasaunce is just the same old thing that, on other occasions, we have hailed with delight and left with weary, lagging step. And yet each is as new as it is old, as exciting to our anticipa-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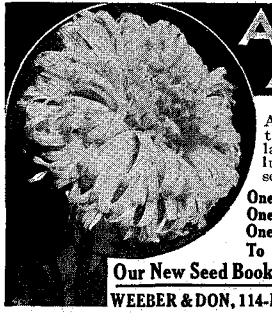

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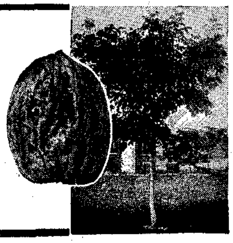

tions now as in the past. It is the grown folk's Wonderland, one of their few, infrequent chances to step through the looking-glass into childhood again. To whet our appetites for the fun that we may find there, if we are so fortunate as to visit the Zone, *The Bulletin* describes some of the biggest and most novel features:

> One of the prime features of the Zone is the Panama Canal, reproduced at a cost of more than half a million dollars, and from which the great Exposition takes its name. We see the canal, just as it is to-day, a perpetual monument to the engineering genius of Americans. The working model is a city block square. We take our seats on a revolving stand and slowly pass around the big structural achievement, seeing the steamships enter and leave the giant locks and pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
>
> Clowns, walking and riding on small short-tailed animals followed by a crowd of horn-blowers, draw the visitor into the animal show and the Australian Farm. We enter and watch the wonderful whip-cracking stunts of the Australians, clipping corks from champagne-bottles with long whips at a distance of several hundred feet. At every crack of the whip a cork is popped and the bottle fizzes. Here we learn a unique method of "breaking into the grape."
>
> Next you push your way through the gay crowds and cross over to the great scenic reproduction of London to the South Pole, Captain Scott's unsuccessful expedition. This is regarded as one of the best educational features on the Zone.
>
> Japan Beautiful is one of the costliest exhibits on the Zone. Just a glance is sufficient to thrill one with the impressions of Oriental splendor and beauty. The lure of the Orient, with its atmosphere of flowers, silk handicraft, and racial history, catches us and we enter the great million-dollar exhibition of the Japanese nation under the guiding hand of Yumeto Kusibiki. The social, commercial, and artistic side of Japan is shown on an elaborate scale from the life of the coolies to the mandarin class. Days can, with profit, be spent there.
>
> Kusibiki is one of the wealthiest men of Japan, as well as one of its best-known philanthropists. He is widely known as an art connoisseur, and his home in Tokyo is one of the show places. There he has stored many priceless pieces of Japanese art, both ancient and modern, that no amount of money could buy. He holds the gallery of gems as sacred, far above any monetary consideration.

But, after all, in these exhibits there is a certain dignity that betrays them as grown-up makeshifts for childish frolics. It is hard to relinquish all your dignity at once, leaving it at the door with your rubbers and umbrella. It is not until Toyland is reached that the last trace of self-consciousness is gone, but it flies from you there. Toyland was built for that purpose, by the master illusion-builder, Fred Thompson, formerly of the New York Hippodrome and always of Coney Island. They say that it covers fourteen acres and cost two million dollars, but these are facts for grown-ups.

Instead of these dull facts, Mr. Thompson sings you his little jingle:

> Sing a song of families
>   From grandad to the pup;
> Twenty thousand people
>   In Toyland grown up.
> Now the gates are open
>   The folk begin to shout;
> All jolly little joys shut in,
>   All glowering glooms shut out.

He knows too well that he can't get you back into the nursery that you once knew. You don't fit any more. What he can and does do, however, is to build a nursery to fit you. As we are told:

> Everything is being built on a big scale. Toys that stood five inches on the nursery floor will rise to a height of eight and fifteen feet, and even as high as one hundred and fifty feet, as is the case in the two soldiers that guard the main gate so that Dull Care can't get in. This fourteen-acre joy park, in many ways, outrivals anything ever built in the amusement line before. In the daytime it is aglow with reds, blues, yellows, and other colors, and in the night-time it is lighted by a million lights of all colors.
>
> Roaming the streets of Crazy Town, you will see things topsyturvy, inside out, and every other way. All the rules of architecture have been violated in the building of this village.
>
> Fairyland, with its soft-toned, varicolored Court of Youth, will be found in the center of Toyland, with its singing flowers, its web of life, and the lagoon with its diving nymphs.
>
> Mother Hubbard and her hungry dog will be there, looking wistfully at her cupboard, which, according to Mother Goose, was bare and not able to feed one poor dog, but in Toyland will be filled with hungry people who will be dining from the shelves to the king's taste. In Mother Hubbard's cupboard there will be dancing, and joy will reign supreme.

The town pump, we are told, is a sight we shall not soon forget. This erstwhile humble adjunct of small-town life is here magnified to tremendous proportions. We must imagine ourselves very small people indeed if we are to be in scale with this mammoth affair, for

> It stands 150 feet high and a wooden automaton standing 100 feet high will stand there and pump fifty thousand gallons of water a minute into the canal, which is two miles long, winding through grottoes and scenic cities. You ride through this canal on a motor-boat while Hawaiian gondoliers sing to you as they thrum on their *ukeleles*.
>
> If you should get the least bit hungry go to the "Hot Dog Sandwich" factory. Here you will find a row of kennels. Select your favorite dog, hand him to an attendant, who will take him to the grinder. Soon you will see a sausage come out and pass through the fat-reducer into the heater, and in the booth below you will get your hot dog and a roll.
>
> The giants' kitchen will have the largest furniture in the world. It took forty men to build the armchair.
>
> There is much to see in Toyland and much to do. It was built to amuse not only the boys of to-day, but the boys and girls of thirty and forty years ago.

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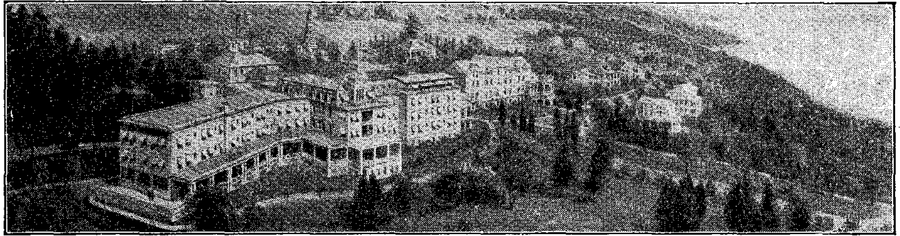

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CHICKEN À LA BILL KING

If you can not make a better mouse-trap, perhaps you can concoct a more appetizing dish than any one else. Experience has shown that new menu delicacies are even more appreciated than are mouse-traps, and that they make your neighbors flock in and tread a beaten path over your front lawn just as quickly. That is what Bill King, of Philadelphia, learned, twenty years ago, when "Chicken à la King" first appeared on a hotel menu. But you must not let too many other people try their hand at your mouse-traps; otherwise the rodents' lust for adventure will become satiated, and they will venture in no more. Bill King did not know this. Perhaps that is why he died in comparative poverty the other day. "Chicken à la King" is now a fairly common dish, but there are still a few, among them an editor of *The Public Ledger* of its natal city, who recall that first unforgettable delight inspired by Bill King's discovery, and feel a reminiscent gratitude. As the editorial writer reasons:

> If Macadam is immortalized by a type of roadway, and Lord Raglan by a garment, and Sir Robert Peel by the "Bobbies" and "Peelers," why should not William King, of Philadelphia, go down to fame upon the palatable, savory concoction of fowl and mushrooms, truffles, and red peppers smothered in cream that wears his name?
>
> Many a man has known that he could read his title clear to glory if a cigar were named for him. Thomas W. Lawson paid a Boston florist $50,000 to call a new carnation after his wife—a case of a future in a wife's name. At the flower shows the chrysanthemums and roses proudly flaunt the nomenclature of those whom the horticulturists have delighted to honor, even as the owner of a racing yacht or the humble skipper of a canal-boat may burn the sweet incense of delicate flattery in feminine nostrils by a few painted or gilded letters on the prow.
>
> Does not he deserve well of his kind who pleases the jaded palate with new permutations and combinations? May not the chef feel the pride of a pioneer and the satisfaction of a creator when out of ingredients long familiar he fashions delectable viands fit for Valhalla or high Olympus? Justly are the names of Athenæus, Archestratus, Epicurus, Lucullus, Petronius, Apicus preserved in history's scroll as those of men who knew a good thing when they ate it. Why should not the composer of a dish be remembered as well as the composer of a sonnet or a symphony?

Turning back to the news-pages of the same paper, we find the story of the momentous discovery, and the fame that followed it:

> Twenty years ago a patron of the old Bellevue Hotel dining-room, a man who considered eating no frivolous matter, sat down at a table one day and scowled at the waiter. He scowled because he had exhausted the entire range of cookery, and at the moment he was convinced that not one of the thousand dishes with which he was familiar would appeal to him. He said as much to the waiter. The man bowed, requested fifteen minutes' grace, and disappeared into the kitchen.
>
> He returned with the following, smoking hot, in a chafing-dish: Small cubes cut from the white meat of chicken, fresh mushrooms, truffles, red and green peppers; cooked in cream.
>
> When the *bon-vivant* had eaten the last morsel he sighed. He knew that he had done his part in assisting at the birth of a new gift from the gods.
>
> "Who made this?" he demanded.
>
> "Bill King," was the response. "He works in the kitchen."
>
> The dish was "Chicken à la King." Thus was it born. In the twenty years that have followed that day, its fame has spread from sea to sea, until it is known wherever men eat cooked food.
>
> William King, who invented the dish, died on March 9, at his home in this city, 5232 Osage Avenue. He was forty-five years old, and had been, since the opening of the Hotel Adelphia, thirteen months ago, assistant captain of waiters in its dining-rooms. But for eighteen years after the invention of his irresistible dish he had been in the service of the Bellevue and its successor, the Bellevue-Stratford. Advanced from the kitchen to the dining-room, he became during those eighteen years known to every person of consequence in Philadelphia society.

"THE LITTLE SISTER OF THE FLEET"

Early in March an inconspicuous newspaper item mentioned the arrival of the Russian cruiser *Askold* in the Dardanelles, to join the Anglo-French fleet already bombarding its way toward Constantinople. There was nothing in the news dispatch to attract attention, and doubtless few readers spent more than a moment's thought over it; but the Nashville *Tennessean* finds in the incident a special significance, and remarks:

> The *Askold* is a little ship and old. She was built in 1897, and her burden is only 6,500 tons. She is a midget among the monsters now hammering their way through the Dardanelles. A sentence was all the incident was worth.
>
> And yet there is another way of looking at it. Last August, when the war news flared, the *Askold* was on duty at Vladivostok, away out there in the far north of the Pacific, thousands of miles from any probable scene of hostilities, riding there at anchor, little and insignificant and unnoticed. Not a word was heard of her from that day until she steamed in among the battle-monsters tearing a road to the heart of Turkey.
>
> Some time during the interval she had lifted her anchor and drifted out of the harbor of Vladivostok, steamed through the Sea of Japan and the yellow China Sea, threaded the narrow Malakka Straits, stood out across the broad expanse of the Indian Ocean, up the Red Sea, and through the Suez Canal, insignificant and solitary, laying her midget body liable to any German scourge of the sea, to be there touching shoulders with the other Powers of the Entente in the beginning of the onslaught that is to put Turkey out of

NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS

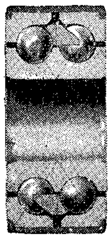
They put new life into everything of which they become a component part—from the light pleasure car to the heaviest motor truck

They will not only outwear your car but furthermore, they minimize power waste, reduce gasoline and oil consumption, and conserve speed, safety, and general up-keep.

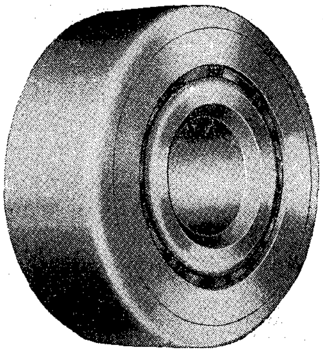
The mechanism is simple—a self-contained unit having steel balls and raceways designed to carry rotating members under both radial load and thrust with least possible friction and for a given displacement, a very great saving in power can be shown over the old conventional plain or roller bearing types. Nothing can roll so easily as a ball because of the small area of contact, no unnecessary surfaces to create friction, no binding, rasping, or wedging to waste the power of your motor. New Departure ball bearings take up every thrust, twist, strain, cramp, jam, wedge, or shock—vertical, angular, or horizontal —under all conditions.

In those countries where the study of friction-eliminating bearings has been conducted for nearly two decades, bearings of the ball type are used exclusively because of their anti-frictional qualities.

Our new booklet just issued entitled, "New Departure Ball Bearings and What They Mean to the Car Owner," will tell you how to know your car better. Write at once for your copy and as a matter of convenience, please ask for "Booklet B."



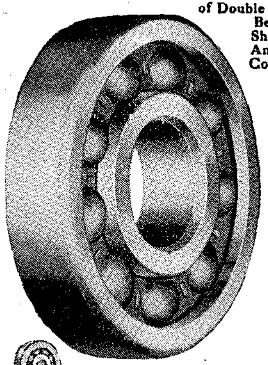
Sectional Elevation of Double Row Bearing Showing Angle of Contact.



DOUBLE ROW

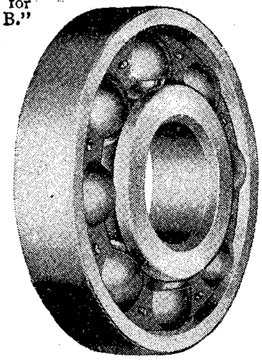
Has two rows of balls, and therefore greater load carrying capacity than any other form of bearing of equivalent bore and diameter. This bearing also takes load stresses from all directions with equal efficiency. It is non-adjustable and trouble-proof, and is particularly adapted to service in motor trucks of all load ratings.

Sectional Elevation of Single Row Ball Bearing Showing Vertical Load Line



SINGLE ROW

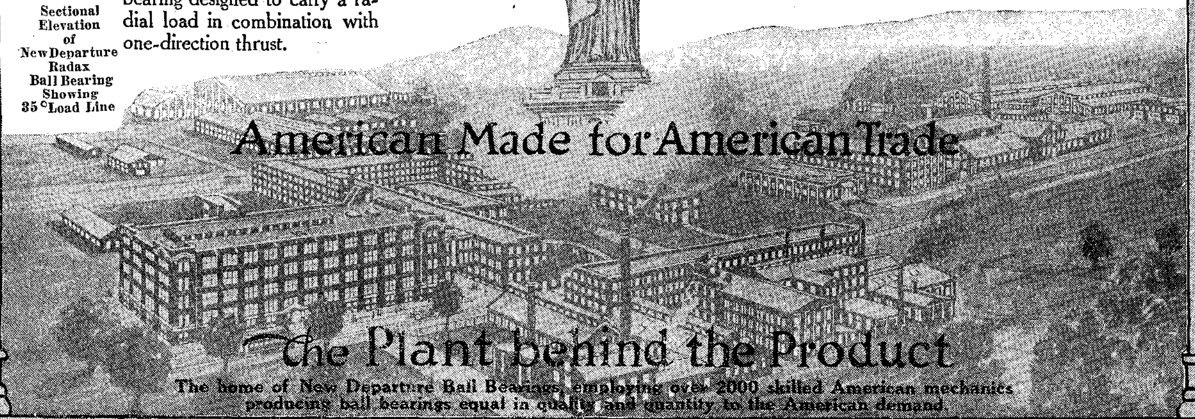
Designed as the final standard of this type of bearing for radial load only, reducing friction losses to the minimum.



RADAX

An angular contact single row bearing designed to carry a radial load in combination with one-direction thrust.

Sectional Elevation of New Departure Radax Ball Bearing Showing 35° Load Line



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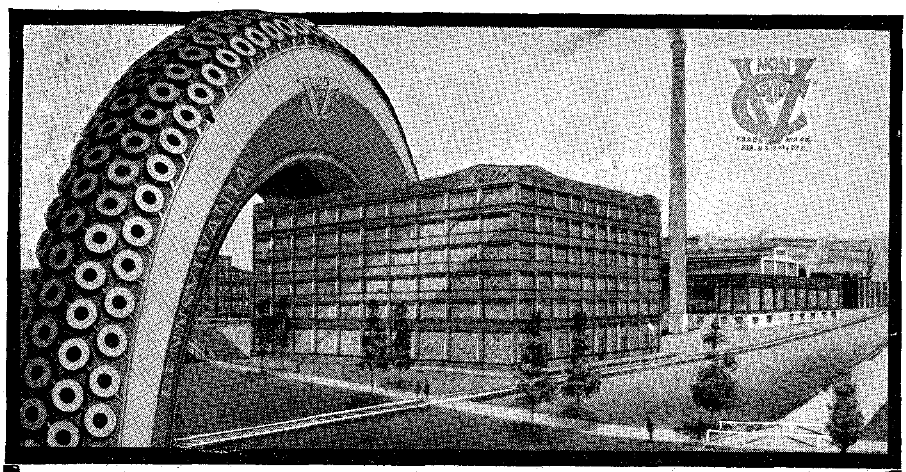
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Considering that Vacuum Cup Tires of last season recorded an average mileage of 6,760 miles in The Automobile Club of America official test—a performance no other manufacturer has attempted to duplicate—our product for 1915 offers a basis of service economy that cannot be resisted.

When you now buy Vacuum Cup Tires at prices you have recently been paying for tires of ordinary quality, you reduce your mileage cost to a point far and away below all previous expectations.

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Europe and push the Crescent back to the land of its origin.

The *Askold* can be of no notable usefulness. Her little old guns will batter down no Turkish fort; but she represents her nation and makes the Entente complete, this little sister of the fleet, in what may ultimately stand out as the decisive event in a world conflict. Not all the romance is gone from war. The old game has not lost, and will never lose, its appeal to the imagination.

THE VICTORIES OF THE COMMONPLACE

"THE war is more monotonous," frets a new little publication named *Rogue*, "than all the Peaces of the world put together." Which is just another way of putting the assertion of the Kansas City *Star* that "the world has absorbed the shock of the war and now goes on with its other affairs much as usual." And, as some of us may be a bit startled to learn from *The Star:*

> The greatest war is, after all, the merest incident in the world's work, which has mainly to do with far more commonplace things. For instance, bringing the warrior's children through teething, providing powder for his gun, and keeping a fire going on the hearth to thaw him out when he returns, and food in the pantry to fill his martial but otherwise empty stomach.

All this is "the steadying power of the commonplace things of life," the plain psychophysiological fact that no man ever remained aghast more than half an hour without losing his mind entirely. And, lest we fail to appreciate to how great an extent the commonplace monopolizes the life of the most adventurous or romantic among us, *The Star* reminds us that—

> There is still marrying in London and Berlin, people are suing each other at law, burglars are spying out likely plants, music-halls tinkle, children come home from school and demand bread with sugar on, doctors make their rounds, tenants row with landlords about the chimney, legacies turn out to be smaller than expected, spoons get down the sink drain, books are printed and some of them are read, the butcher sends the wrong roast, birthday cakes are baked, friends quarrel and don't speak, church bells ring, the dentist says he'll be through in just a second more, cabmen give the wrong change, the grocer wraps up the greens and remarks to cook on the extreme openness of the season, Johnny gets his curls cut and his first pair of pants, the bank is sorry it will not be able to renew that little note without a substantial reduction of the principal, dinners burn, milk runs thin, there is slate in the coal, grandmother is again thinking of trying osteopathy, the baby gets named after a family row, aunt's new ear-trumpet doesn't work well, the shopman respectfully begs madame to have the goodness to run her thumb over that fabric and herself pronounce on its quality, collars come frayed from the laundry, father's name is spelled wrong in the paper, the maid flares up and quits, the cat crawls into the furnace

pipe and has to be raked out, there are items on the grocer's bill that never came into the house, wedding-presents are disappointing, a pound of butter lasts the new cook only one day, whooping-cough appears in the house next door—and, so, while the guns roar in France and Galicia traders trade, banks bank, bakers bake, and life's commonplaces—which are the world's ballast—produce their regular succession of annoyances and gratifications, comfort and want, health and infirmity, eager youth and regretful age quite as tho this racking war had not been widely advertised as throwing the world completely out of joint.

"Business as usual" is always the housewife's slogan. The shopkeepers have only stolen it from her. "Terrible, terrible!" cries the Man, reading the horrid details in his morning paper. "Yes, dear, but mind the muffins don't grow cold!" answers the Woman. And this is, too, the quiet explanation of the "paradox of the conquering business," that

After every great victory conquering Tommy, Hans, Ivan, and Gaston—not to mention Jonathan — have usually come home to carry washing for their wives. Nor are nations unlike the individual shooter in this respect—they frequently come home from glorious war to turn the wringer for the national housewife who stayed home and made a living for the babies.

Domestic European life, high as well as low, is now passing through the travail that the costermonger's wife has known on the occasions when her husband has gone off on a spree. He shows up at last after he has had his time out, with his eyes blackened, and requires weak tea, a bed, and sixpence for plaster. National costermongers will come home in the same way when they have settled their little affair on the Continent, and whether successful or not in that honest tradesman's venture the first thing they will do will be to see what money the housewife has managed to put in the till in their absence.

MUSIC'S CHARMS — When battle-lines extend continuously for two or three hundred miles, almost anything can be credited as happening somewhere along the way. So with the following tale, written by a soldier in Belgium, and recounted by the New York *Tribune:*

It was a miserable night. A heavy rain had filled the trenches. Suddenly out of the darkness came a voice. It was a Welsh ballad called "*Hob y deri dando,*" sung in a fine tenor voice. It was the cheeriest sound I ever heard. At the end a round of applause came down the trenches. But imagine our surprize to hear clapping and calls for more, in good English, from the German trenches. Thereupon the Welshman gave "*Mintra Gwen.*"

Meantime, we realized that not a shot had been fired by either side during the song. We had forgotten all about war. So a bargain was struck with the Germans that if the Welshman would give us another song neither side would fire any more until daylight.

The third song was "*Hen Wlad fy Nhadau.*" It was perhaps the first time the Welsh national anthem was ever heard on this dismal Flemish morass.

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Mean Comfort

Roll of Honor

The Names shown below represent some of the users of Detroit Springs

Pleasure Cars

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A common method of securing the effect of easy riding springs is to partially deflate the tires. This is a very expensive deception as it increases the wear on the tires.

A car equipped with Detroit Springs rides with perfect comfort when the tires are inflated to their highest point of efficiency.

Remember this in selecting your car. Ask for a demonstration in a car fitted with Detroit Springs. Then ask for a ride in a car with "ready-made" springs and fully inflated tires.

Detroit Springs are not "ready-made"—they are designed and built especially for the particular car upon which they are used.

You Know Them by the Lubricating Cups

The ends of each leaf are saucer-like depressions filled with a long-lived lubricant that prevents squeaking under all conditions.

Detroit Springs are guaranteed for two years, twice the length of the ordinary spring guarantee.

Send for the interesting book, "From the Ore to the Motor Car."

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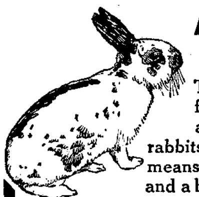

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They are hardy. They are good food. They multiply quickly and live on little. Domestic rabbits afford a tasteful and excellent means of economy for your own table, and a big source of profit besides.

Big Profit in Rabbit Keeping for Market

In many communities rabbit raising is again becoming an industry. With half of the world now producing practically nothing, there will be demand for all the foodstuffs we can supply. Be the FIRST rabbit raiser in your community, and reap the benefit. THERE IS MONEY IN THIS FOR YOU. Investigate! You can learn the entire business from the new book, PRACTICAL RABBIT KEEPING, by George A. Townsend, himself a famous rabbit raiser. Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of $1.37.

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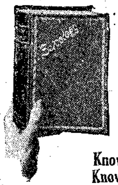

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A leading medical authority says: "A poor refrigerator means not only wasted ice but often wasted lives from spoiled food." Read what physicians and others say about wonderful ice-saving and health protection the **Monroe** affords.

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The **Monroe** food compartments are **Genuine Solid Porcelain ware—in one piece over an inch thick—every corner rounded. Not** cheap porcelain-**enamel** on **metal** base—but one piece of white unbreakable porcelain ware which can be **easily** kept free of germs—no cracks, joints or corners—nothing to break or chip.

30 Days' Trial—Cash or Credit Sold direct from factory at factory price. Freight paid and all money back if not absolutely satisfactory.

"Using about one-third the ice the others did."—T. G. Mackie, New Orleans.

"Cut ice bills from $36 to $8."—T. W. Williams, Milwaukee.

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"Economical in use of ice, and preserving in best manner articles placed in it."—Dr. R. E. Starkweather, Evanston, Ills.

Send at once for **Free Book About Refrigerators.** It tells you how to select the home refrigerator—how to keep food longer without spoiling—how to cut down ice bills—how to guard against sickness—doctor's bills.

Monroe Refrigerator Co., Sta. 12C, Lockland, O.
(Established 1868)

SPICE OF LIFE

Doubtful.—"What are they going to call their baby?"

"I don't know. They named it Reginald."—*Gargoyle.*

Home Life.—CATTERSON—"I see they have just introduced divorce into Mexico."

HATTERSON—"So? I didn't suppose they had any home life there at all."—*Life.*

His Rating.—"It is quite clear that Mrs. Peck is the ruling power in that household."

"Yes, indeed. Poor Peck isn't even recognized as a belligerent."—*Boston Transcript.*

Enough.—QU.—"Can you quote an authoritative opinion on the playing of Hans von Bühlow?"

ANS.—"Man wants but little Herr Bühlow."

Nor wants that little long.—*Jack o' Lantern.*

Real Trouble.—The Houston school children are learning to speak "*Old Ironsides*," and one little lass when she came to the line: "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!" was heard to declaim with deep feeling: "I'd tear her tattered inside out!"—*Houston Post.*

Przasnysz.

There was a young lady of Przasnysz,
Who rode on the back of a phthrzasnysz.
When they asked, "Does it trot?"
She said, "Certainly not;
It's a shrdlu and etaoin phthrzasnysz."
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Needless Labor.—"What is your reason for believing in the nebular hypothesis?" asked the man who is always seeking information.

"I don't know that I exactly believe in it," replied the scientist. "But after a man has gone to the trouble of finding out what it is, it seems a shame to contradict it."—*Washington Star.*

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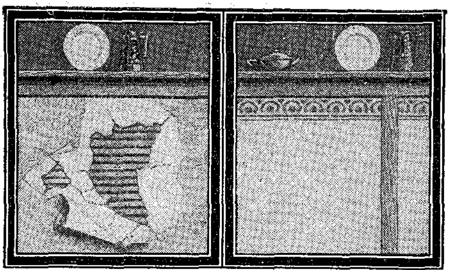

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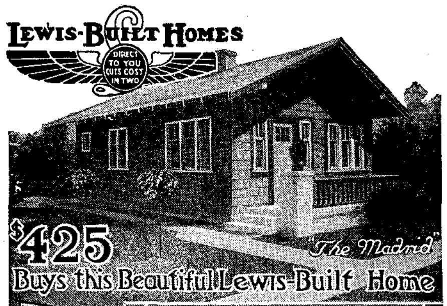
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The New Pedagogy.—"Reginald, what did you study in school to-day?"

"We had two films of history and one reel of geography, ma."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Fortunate.—Girl (reading letter from brother at the front)—"John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him."

Old Lady—"What a blessing he had his hat on, dear."—*London Opinion.*

Cruelty.—George Ade once introduced a speaker at a banquet thus: "Two towns in Indiana lay claim to the honor of being Mr. Blank's birthplace. (A pause, during which Mr. Blank tried to look modest.) Warsaw asserts that he was born in Kokomo, and Kokomo insists that the honor rightfully belongs to Warsaw."—*Christian Register.*

High Brow, High Price.—"Farm products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the entomological name of the insect that eats it, an' the pharmaceutical name of the chemical that will kill it, somebody's got to pay."—*Anderson (N. C.) Intelligencer.*

Explained.—Fine music and fine poultry were two things of which little Ella's father was very fond. Recently he bought a talking-machine, and among other records was one of a very brilliant aria by a great coloratura soprano. The baby listened closely to the runs of the bewildered music until the singer struck some high arpeggios and trills at the close, when she exclaimed: "Daddy, listen! She's laid an egg!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Emancipated.—Little Everett was a member of the Band of Mercy Society, and was proud of the membership. He wore his badge, a small star, as if it were a policeman's insignia, and was often heard reproving other boys and girls for cruel treatment of dogs and cats.

One morning a woman of the neighborhood heard a commotion outside to find Everett in the act of tormenting the cat.

"Why, Everett," she called, "what are you doing to that poor cat? I thought you belonged to the Band of Mercy Society?"

"I did," replied the little boy, "but I lost my star."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Self-Betrayed.—A sentry was giving close attention to his post in the neighborhood of a British army camp in England, challenging returning stragglers late after dark. The following is reported as an incident of his vigil:

"Who goes there?" called the sentry at the sound of approaching footsteps.

"Coldstream Guards!" was the response.

"Pass, Coldstream Guards!" rejoined the sentry.

"Who goes there?" again challenged the sentry.

"Forty-ninth Highlanders!" returned the unseen pedestrian.

"Pass, Forty-ninth Highlanders!"

"Who goes there?" sounded a third challenge.

"None of your d——n business!" was the husky reply.

"Pass, Canadians!" acquiesced the sentry.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

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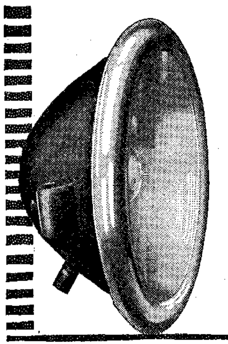

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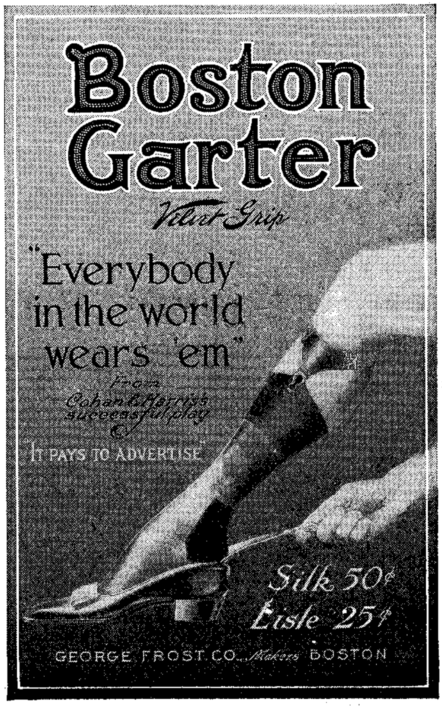
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

SAVINGS IN WAR-TIMES

In the midst of much discussion of the enormous cost to the world of the European War, a hint of something like a brighter side to it all comes from a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*. Estimates of tremendous daily and weekly outlays contain, he says, a considerable element of exaggeration, in that they overlook the important fact that the several armies and navies had to be supported before they were sent forth to fight. Just what the additional expense is with the armies and navies in the field, in the trenches, or in service at sea, probably could not be accurately determined, but it certainly does not comprise anywhere near the total amounts now named as daily and weekly expenditures. New forces have, of course, been brought in from the reserves, with their uniforms and equipment, and these have swollen the cost of the war. But so far as mere sustenance is concerned, the men in service would be consumers if they were not serving in the army. Moreover, much of their equipment had been prepared before the war began.

Another factor, and an important one, to which much less attention has been paid than should be, is the general saving which the war has enforced. We have been apt to forget how great were the waste and squandering that go on in times of peace—how extravagant every one had been before this war began. It was only the poor who lived on as little as health or simple comfort required. Most people spent "far more than was really necessary and many wasted a vast amount." The writer believes that if the waste and extravagant spending indulged in by the well-to-do or by persons having comfortable incomes without being in any other sense well-to-do were allowed for, they "would offset a huge slice of the cost, provided it were possible actually to apply the sum for that purpose." As a consequence of the war there are now in Europe millions of people "living on far less than they have been accustomed to." Much of the expenditure to which they were formerly accustomed, and which they have been now forced to give up, "was never necessary for any rational purpose." Indeed, this writer affirms that many men now serving in the armies "would be costing more if they were at home with the means at hand for their customary extravagant spending." He adds:

"One needs only to reflect upon what is really necessary and what is superfluous in the ordinary spending in time of peace to realize how much may be saved from it to go toward the cost of war under the pressure which the occasion brings.

"These big figures are so impressive because they are brought together as the daily or weekly outgo of one spender in the guise of government. That spender is not a producer or a saver, but draws upon many millions of those who produce and save or individually spend at all times. A large part of what it draws would be squandered and wasted, and the greater part would be consumed without absolute necessity, if it were not gathered in by government agencies to carry on war and to be paid back with interest from the same sources some day. Perhaps the enforced economy of war-time may do something toward cultivating a more frugal habit among people."

NO GROUND FOR PESSIMISM

A. W. Ferrin discusses in *Moody's Magazine* a current impression that the present war is (as were other wars) necessarily "disastrous to investment interests." He and Mr. Moody undertook an "exhaustive study of the manner in which wars have affected investment interests, and from it learned that there was little or no cause for pessimism as to the future of the investment markets, at least in America." He names certain fundamental points which have held good in all great wars. The final one is that when ended they were "followed by long eras of low interest-rates, cheap labor, reduced goods consumption, small capital issues, and high prices for good bonds." This statement in some quarters has been disputed, an objection being that the present war is so much more disastrous than any other has been. Experience is not an adequate guide as to its influence. Mr. Ferrin contends that the present war, tremendous as it is, "is not so extensive nor so disastrous as were the wars of 1793 and 1815—that is, in proportion to wealth and population." He believes there is nothing in the record of previous wars to warrant pessimism among investors now. Those who think conditions will be bad "must base their belief on theory and must ignore experience." They must especially ignore the fact that war "so checks the demand for capital as to make money cheap, and thus stimulate bond prices." He says further, in conclusion:

"They must close their eyes to the fall in interest-rates in Great Britain from 1805 to 1811 and in the United States from 1860 to 1863. They must remain blind to the rise in British consols from 1797 to 1815, and to the rise in American stocks and bonds from April and May, 1861, throughout the war and for seven years thereafter. They must violate the principles of economics by measuring interest-rates according to the supply of capital only, rather than the supply and demand combined; and they must violate the facts of history by denying that the Napoleonic wars were sufficiently important to constitute a precedent.

"Between now and the time that a war boom in general business gets well under way, the pessimists have no ground to stand upon. However, we are now in the position that Great Britain was in in 1862, and if a runaway boom next fall or later on should be allowed to occur, we might repeat the experience that England went through from 1863 to 1866 inclusive. A substantial period of low interest-rates and fine investment conditions seems assured. Even Great Britain during the whole year of 1862 enjoyed an average bank-rate of only 2.53 per cent. By the time this period is ended the war may also be ended; but the thing for us to guard against and concern ourselves with is not the destruction of capital in Europe, but the possibility of trade inflation at home. It was such inflation that caused the panic of 1866 in London, and it was not the destruction of $5,000,000,000 of American capital.

"In short, our bond market looks very promising, at least until next fall; and after that neither bankers nor bondholders have anything to fear from the destruction of capital in Europe, provided only we continue to do business on a sound and conservative basis. If, however, we inflate commodity and goods prices, overexpand bank loans, and absorb capital in all sorts of wild schemes, as England did in 1863 and 1864, we shall then have to expect similar results. It is not war, but inflation, that we need fear."

OUR WORLD TRADE

A writer in the New York *Times Annalist*, in discussing the foreign trade of this country, declares that the war has "played many tricks" with us, some of them extremely favorable, others distinctly the reverse; that is, trade, in some directions, has expanded abnormally, while in others it has greatly diminished, and meanwhile imports have been small. In exports the change has been in the composition of the exports rather than in their volume. While "we have delivered to Europe foodstuffs and ammunition of war which may have already served to prolong the conflict," we have thus far, as a vender of actual implements of war, "played a relatively unimportant part in the Old-World drama." Even had the hundreds of resolutions and petitions to Congress asking for the imposition of an embargo on the shipment of arms resulted in putting a ban on such exports, the prohibition "would not seriously have interfered with our war trade." The writer says further:

"Farmers and cattle-raisers who had stocks on hand, and manufacturers who happened to be in a business of supplying articles required for the maintenance of armies, have never known such prosperous times, when buyers were more concerned over the time of deliveries than with the quotations made them.

"On the other hand, many manufacturers who had every reason to look for good business before the war broke out have found their foreign markets practically ruined, because their plants do not turn out articles for which Europe at war is crying. An unusual situation has developed where half of the members of any typical commercial organization is feeling prosperity, and the other half hard times.

"To date, the foreign trade of the United States has not increased so much in volume as it has changed in composition. The December trade balance was in this country's favor by over $131,000,000, an increase of approximately $80,000,000 over December, 1913, but of that amount $70,000,000 was produced by a falling off in imports, and only $10,000,000 by an increase in exports. The domestic exports rose from $230,000,000 to $240,000,000, while the imports fell from $184,000,000 to $114,000,000.

"Up to the outbreak of war the United States had for the year a small trade balance in its favor. At the end of July the excess of exports over imports for the seven months was $60,388,000. In the following five months the trade balance grew as follows:

	Excess of Exports
August	*$19,398,776
September	16,247,722
October	57,324,110
November	79,411,271
December	130,976,013
Five months	$264,560,340
Twelve months	324,948,340

* Excess of imports.

"The war came on with such suddenness that all of the nations concerned were caught unawares, and the effect of war orders did not become noticeable until the second month, or September. In fact, most of the articles which have since been most largely in demand for war purposes showed a decrease in August as compared

To Experienced Investors—
"Stability"

The war has taught American investors a great lesson, namely: Stability in value is one of the most important points in an investment. Many experienced investors used to purchase standard listed bonds in the hope of an increase in value. Now they have learned by renewed experience that stability is worth more than that often mythical quality, "appreciation in value."

Yet bonds whose prices are ruled by market conditions are as likely to fall as to rise. Securities which may appreciate may also depreciate. They *have* depreciated under war conditions, while, at the same time, certain types of truly stable investments have remained firm and solid at par and accrued interest, worth 100 cents on the dollar, no more and no less.

Are not such investments worthy of the attention and investigation of the most experienced and critical class of investors? We think so. We invite the most searching examination into the merits of the stable securities in which we specialize, namely: First Mortgage Bonds, directly secured by closed first liens on the best improved, income-earning city real estate. Serial maturities. Margins of assets and earnings ample under the most unfavorable conditions. Offered at par and interest to yield 6%. Inquire from us direct or through your Banker. Ask for

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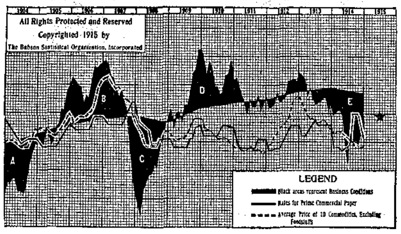

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with August of 1913. The rapid increase in the value of some of the products desired as a result of the war is shown here:

Horses	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1913..	$227,830	$256,545	$331,400	$170,629	$300,056
1914..	96,706	999,267	1,918,433	5,034,353	7,390,845
Mules					
1913..	53,390	45,788	82,898	29,915	73,566
1914..	14,205	21,050	23,355	129,537	1,110,912
Wheat					
1913..	23,177,564	11,198,009	6,769,223	3,480,319	5,342,064
1914..	23,901,172	29,255,393	22,066,657	22,820,097	36,236,471
All Breadstuffs					
1913..	29,612,959	8,538,110	14,141,273	10,616,470	11,786,046
1914..	30,421,445	46,436,965	39,182,065	41,047,630	57,207,429
Com. Cars					
1913..	109,437	91,054	129,506	105,501	100,660
1914..	124,016	294,288	2,286,964	2,244,518	3,387,729

"Until war created a sudden and almost insatiable demand for motor-trucks, the United States figured in this business only to a very small extent, an average month's exports being $100,000. On the other hand, the low-priced American pleasure car has found a ready market abroad in time of peace. The war has shifted the sale of American cars in Europe from the makers of pleasure machines to the manufacturers of trucks.

"Shipments of explosives have been much smaller than were to have been expected. The value of cartridges exported in December went from $613,000 to $1,098,000, but the value of all explosives, including cartridges, was only $2,170,000, against normal exports of $885,000. Firearms to the value of $1,093,000 were shipped, against $416,000 a year ago.

"A study of the figures showing the exports for December last and for December, 1913, shows how engrossed Europe's importers are in the business of war, to the exclusion of the ordinary pursuits of peace. Thus, articles needed for the outfitting and maintenance of men and horses have been in great demand, while manufactures for which the United States has been called upon in past years, as, for instance, typewriters, sewing-machines, and agricultural implements, have almost ceased to go.

"Here are some items for December taken at random among those showing increases over the preceding year:

	December	
	1914	*1913*
Barley	$1,401,000	$237,000
Corn	3,671,000	581,000
Oats	2,895,000	18,000
Rye	1,997,000	10,000
Wheat	36,236,000	5,342,000
Wheat-flour	9,546,000	4,940,000
Eggs	958,000	286,000
Canned beef	655,000	41,000
Fresh beef	801,000	68,000
Canned and dried vegetables	1,031,000	391,000
Wearing apparel	2,751,000	898,000
Metal-working machinery	2,432,000	1,350,000
Sole leather	3,608,000	353,000
Shoe uppers	3,120,000	1,730,000
All leather and tanned skins	7,502,000	2,613,000
Harness and saddles	1,521,000	43,000
Wool-manufactures	4,170,000	305,000

"Many other items of exports show large decreases. Here are some of them:

	December	
	1914	*1913*
Mowers and reapers	$128,000	$2,352,000
Plows and cultivators	130,000	880,000
Threshers	20,000	285,000
Wagons	33,000	137,000
Copper	6,960,000	12,431,000
Cotton	49,350,000	81,593,000
Electrical machinery	1,620,000	2,233,000
Binder twine	195,000	717,000
Furs and fur skins	557,000	2,338,000
Cash-registers	87,000	426,000
Sewing-machines	370,000	1,202,000
Typewriters	367,000	1,023,000
Steel rails	97,000	703,000
Other track materials	74,000	300,000
Sheets and plates	718,000	1,279,000
Structural iron and steel	392,000	1,216,000
All iron- and steel-manufactures	14,940,000	22,115,000
Naval stores	564,800	1,610,000
Illuminating oil	4,146,000	7,624,000
Tobacco leaf	2,601,000	4,833,000
Wood, and manufactures of	2,966,000	7,381,000

"A few materials used extensively in war are among those showing decreases, copper being the most conspicuous. That is largely because it has been difficult, if not impossible, to ship some of these things, notably copper, to Germany. The figures show literally that Europe has dropt the plow to take up the sword."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

March 8.—Dispatches announce an engagement of British and Indian troops with Turks and tribesmen on the Tigris River, with heavy losses on both sides.

March 11.—A Russian retreat from Grodno and German progress again near Przasnysz are announced from Berlin.

The Russian Black Sea fleet begins the bombardment of the Turkish defenses on the Bosporus.

The commander of the Allied fleet demands the surrender of Smyrna within 24 hours, under threat of bombardment.

March 14.—Petrograd asserts the German advance in North Poland checked and claims progress along the whole front. Berlin claims the successful repulse of several Russian attacks on the Orycz River, northeast of Przasnysz.

The Russian War Office describes the capture of Austrian fortifications near Tarnowitz and Polno, in Galicia, by troops "marching breast-high in snow."

March 15.—Petrograd announces successes against the center of the chief Austrian offensive in the Smolnik section of the Karpathians, where, in spite of heavy snows and bitter cold, the fighting continues. The Austrians retreat upon Boligrad. In Galicia the fighting is developing east of the Stanislau-Kolomea railroad.

IN THE WEST

March 10.—London reports that, with the aid of obliterative big-gun fire, Neuve Chapelle and much of the surrounding country are brought within the Allied lines. This, with lesser successes at Richebourg to the west, constitute an advance of nearly a mile over a front of two and one-half miles.

In the recent successes in the Champagne region, Berlin declares, the French lost 45,000 men.

March 11.—The 160,000 British troops that have taken possession of Neuve Chapelle, on their sweeping advance in the direction of the strong German position about Lille, progress still further, totaling an advance of two miles, the Germans falling back steadily.

March 12.—The British execute a double advance upon Lille from La Bassée and Armentières, reaching a point within nine miles of the German fortification.

March 15.—Paris announces a consolidation of the Belgian Army in its position on the extreme northwest, and gains by the British troops near the village of St. Eloi. Progress in the Champagne northeast of Souain, and several captured trenches in the forest of Le Prêtre, are also announced.

MARINE

March 10.—The bark *Pass of Balmaha*, from New York, and the steamship *Vigilancia*, from Savannah, both American vessels carrying cotton to Bremen, are held up by British war-ships and brought into Kirkwall, Scotland. Later the bark is permitted to proceed.

The British Admiralty announce the sinking of the German submarine *U-12* by the destroyer *Ariel*, and reckons this as the seventh German submarine sunk.

March 12.—The British auxiliary cruiser *Bayano* is sunk by a German submarine off Corsewall Point, with a loss of 190 men.

March 13.—Germany announces the

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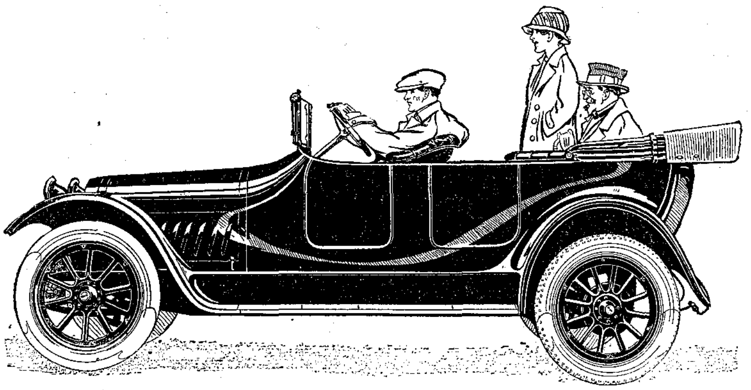

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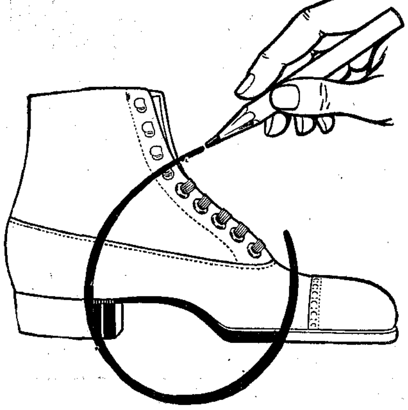

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submarine *U-29* responsible alone for the sinking of five ships in the English Channel within 24 hours.

March 14.—Three British war-ships corner the German roving cruiser *Dresden* near Juan Fernandez Island and sink her after a brief engagement. The captain and crew are saved.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

March 15.—By an order in Council Great Britain puts into force its "blockade" reprisal measures against Germany, cutting off all trade between Germany and neutral nations and limiting and restricting the trade of neutrals with one another. The "blockade" is not so designated, however; no neutral ships are to be sunk, no neutral lives forfeited, and no cargoes to be confiscated.

FOREIGN

March 9.—The Greek Parliament is prorogued for a month, to prevent the overthrow of the new Gounaris Cabinet.

March 10.—Carranza replies to this country's note of warning, and says that aliens and their interests will be fully protected in Mexico City.

March 11.—Prince von Bülow and the Italian Premier Salandra confer at Rome upon the maintenance of Italian neutrality, and the possibility of Austrian territorial concessions to Italy to that end.

Japan modifies her demands upon China in regard to mining concessions.

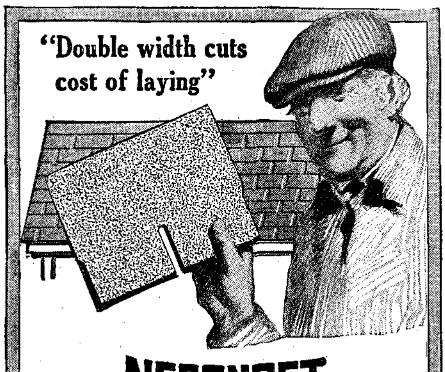
General Carranza is requested by the United States to keep open the railroad permitting escape from Mexico City.

March 12.—Germany offers Italy Austrian Trentino on condition of the preservation of her neutrality, to which Italy withholds reply.

John B. McManus, a prominent American in Mexico City, is murdered in his home, it is reported, by Zapata troopers.

March 13.—Count Sergius Witte, a great Russian statesman, the first Constitutional Premier, and the prime exponent of efficient and honest government in Russia, dies in Petrograd, at the age of 66.

Punishment of the murderers of John B.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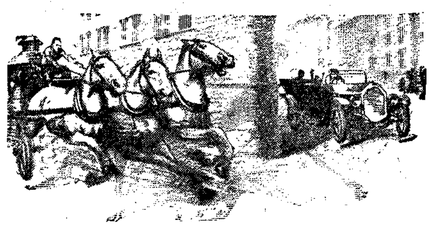

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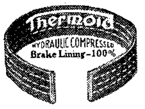

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McManus is demanded of General Villa by this Government.

March 14.—The Provisional Government of Mexico promises to punish the McManus murderers without delay.

March 15.—The Carranza blockade of the Mexican port of Progreso is raised on the demand of President Wilson.

DOMESTIC

March 10.—The President designates Fleet Commanders Fletcher, Howard, and Cowles for promotion to the post of Admiral, as provided in the Naval Bill.

The German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* enters Hampton Roads for supplies and repairs, reporting the sinking of 11 ships, including the American clipper ship *William P. Frye*.

March 11.—A report issued of the first six months of the Panama Canal in operation states that 496 ships have passed through.

March 12.—An inquiry is sent to France by this country, requesting information as to its purpose with the American cotton-ship *Dacia*.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, aged 75, dies at the Rockefeller home at Pocantico Hills, New York.

March 14.—Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, is killed by a fall of 3,000 feet into San Francisco Bay, while performing for the Panama-Pacific Exposition crowds.

March 16.—The new United States dreadnought *Pennsylvania*, the largest warship in the world, is launched at Newport News.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. T.," Norwood, N. C.—"The Quest of the Absolute" is the English title of Honoré de Balzac's novel, "La Recherche de l'absolu," published in 1834. It concerns a certain Balthazar Claës, with whom the quest of the absolute became a monomania. Ultimately he dies of paralysis, exclaiming, "J'ai trouvé!" (I have found). This story has no connection with that of Archimedes, the Syracusan, told in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 13.

"H. A. J.," Savannah, Ga.—"(1) What is the adjective form of *recreation* when used in a sentence similar to this one? 'Glad you have recreat . . . additions to your home,' etc. (2) Are the quotation-marks properly placed in this question?"

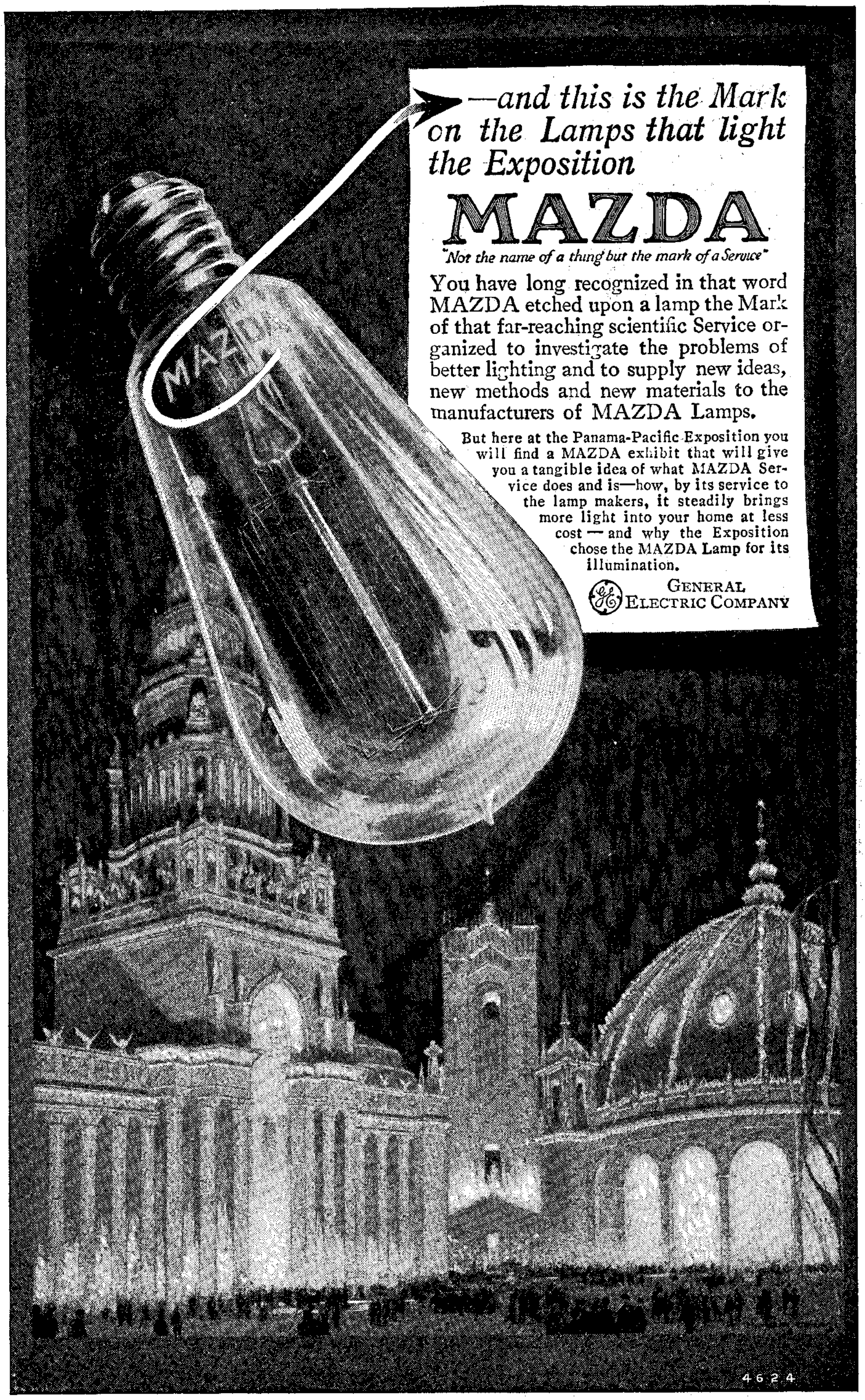
(1) The correct word to use is "recreational"—"Glad you have *recreational* additions to your home." (2) Your punctuation is correct.

"S. E. H.," Dedham, Mass.—"Which is correct? 'Scholars, love your fathers and mothers,' or, 'Scholars, love your father and mother.'"

"Fathers and mothers" is the correct form. "Scholars, love your fathers and mothers."

"W. H. T.," Uniontown, Ala.—"(1) What is the origin of the word *priest?* (2) What is the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon equivalent of the Greek word *hiereus?* (3) When and in what sense was the word *Catholic* first used by the Christian Church? (4) Where can I find any discussion of the time and manner in which *presbyteros* changed to *hiereus* in Greek and *sacerdos* in Latin?"

(1) *Priest* is a contraction of the Greek word *presbyteros*, comparative of *presbys*, old. (2) The English equivalent of the Greek word *hiereus* is *priest;* the Anglo-Saxon equivalent is *preōst.* (3) Regarding the word *Catholic* as applied to the Christian Church, the "Catholic Encyclopedia," Vol. iii, page 449, says: "The word *Catholic* occurs in the Greek classics, *e.g.*, in Aristotle and Polybius, and was freely used by the earlier



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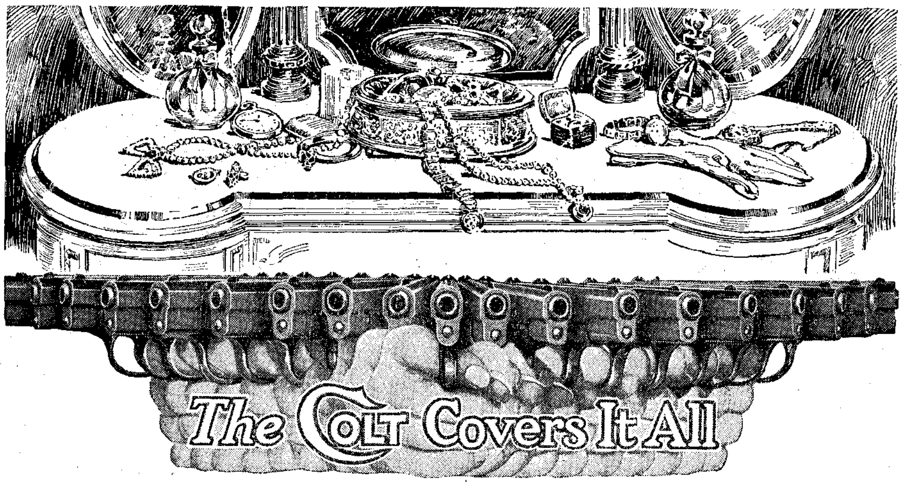
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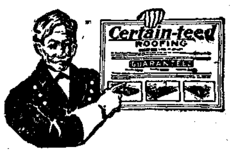

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Christian writers in what we may call its primitive and non-ecclesiastical sense. Thus we meet such phrases as 'the catholic resurrection' (Justin Martyr), 'the catholic goodness of God' (Tertullian), 'the four catholic winds' (Irenæus), where we should now speak of 'the general resurrection,' the absolute or universal goodness of God,' 'the four principal winds,' etc. The word seems in this usage to be opposed to partial or particular, and one familiar example of this conception still survives in the ancient phrase 'Catholic Epistles,' as applied to those of St. Peter, St. Jude, etc., which were so called as being addrest not to particular local communities, but to the Church at large." (4) You will find a discussion of the time and manner in which *presbyteros* changed to *hiereus* in Greek and *sacerdos* in Latin, in the "Catholic Encyclopedia," Vol. xii, page 406.

"A. J. V.," E. Cleveland, Ohio.—"(1) In speaking of more than one house, we say 'houses,' while the plural of mouse is 'mice.' Both are spelled and pronounced similarly in the singular. What rule of grammar explains why we should not say, for instance, 'Three large hice,' or 'Many mouses'?" (2) According to correct and polite English, which should be used, 'anyone' or 'anybody'; 'everyone' or 'everybody'? Or, may either form be used with equal correctness?"

(1) There is no rule for the irregular plural "mice," but it has been in use from Anglo-Saxon times. (2) There is no distinction between "any one" and "anybody," or between "every one" and "everybody," but note that "any one" and "every one" are written as two words and "anybody" and "everybody" as one.

"A. J. C.," Chatham Center, N. Y.—The lines referred to were written by George Barrington, an Irishman, for the opening of a theater in Sydney, New South Wales, where most of the actors were convicts, January 16, 1796. The correct version is:

"True patriots all; for be it understood
They left our country for our country's good."

"B. A. A.," St. Augustine, Fla.—"(1) Will you please tell me where the quotation 'Lest we forget' is from, and who is the author? (2) Also, can you give me a description of the cannibal or man-eating plant of Central America; also, if it is found in other places?"

(1) "Lest we forget" is from Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional." (2) There are a number of so-called carnivorous or insectivorous plants scattered through different parts of the world, as the Venus's fly-trap, pitcher-plant, etc., but none known to science that is "man-eating," altho in Africa and elsewhere the natives have legends of such plants. H. G. Wells has in one of his stories a giant orchid that sucks the blood of those who approach it.

"J. R. P. F.," Pawling, N. Y.—"Years ago I read a poem describing in an exceedingly vivid manner the death, at the hands of traitors, of one of the many James Stuarts of Scotland. A woman, calling herself, I think, Kate Carlass, tells the story, and recounts how she delayed the murderers by using her arm to bar a door, while the king hid himself in a crypt under the floor. They broke her arm, ripped up the floor, and jumped down and slew the king. I wish to know the author and title of this poem. Can you help me?"

The incident to which you refer is perhaps that concerning James I. of Scotland. It runs: "A conspiracy was formed against the king's life, headed by his uncle, the Earl of Athole; Sir Robert Stewart, his grandson; and Sir Robert Graham, uncle of the Earl of Strathearn, who had personal as well as family injuries to revenge. The plot was carried into effect at Perth on February 20, 1437. The king was about to retire for the night, when there was a great noise and clashing of arms heard, and a band of assassins led by Graham broke into the monastery of the Dominicans, where the court was residing. The bolts had been removed from the chamber door, but *Catharine Douglas* heroically thrust her arm into the staple. It was instantly broken, and the ruffians burst into the chamber. The king, who had sought refuge in a vault under the floor, was discovered, and after a desperate resistance was cruelly murdered. The murderers were all apprehended in less than a month, and put to death by tortures shocking to humanity."—*Chambers's Encyclopædia.* The incident is the subject of Rossetti's famous ballad, "The King's Tragedy."

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The Home Guard

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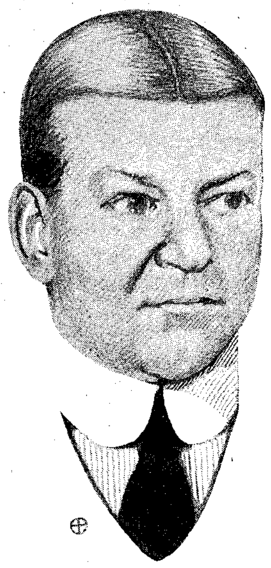

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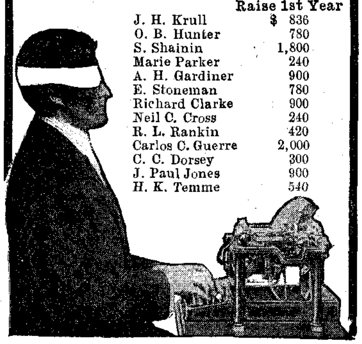

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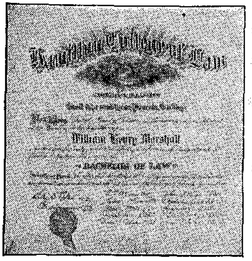

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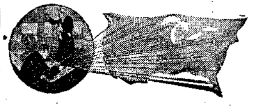

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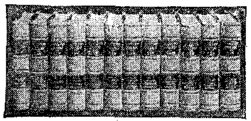

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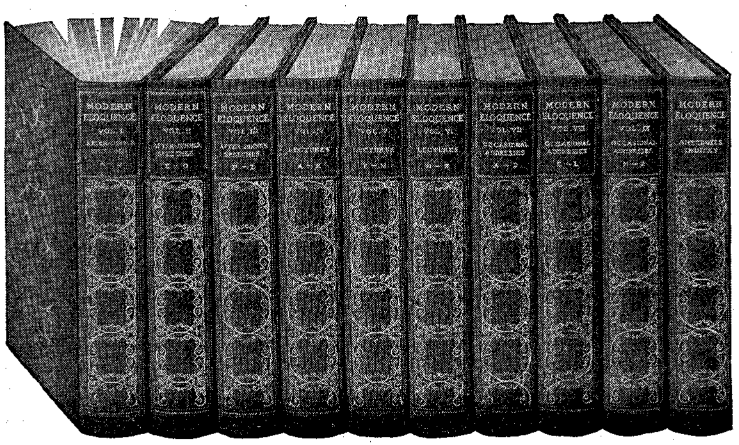

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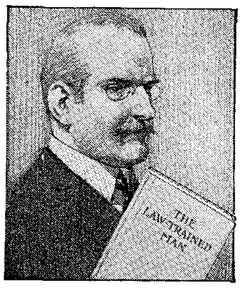

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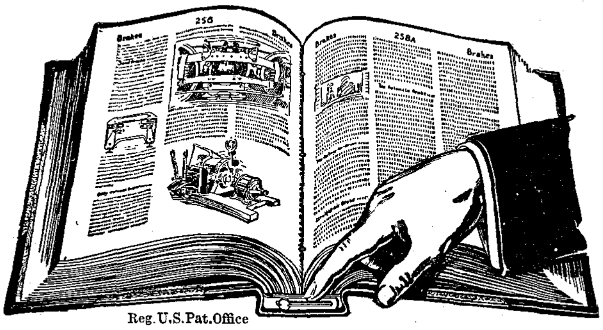

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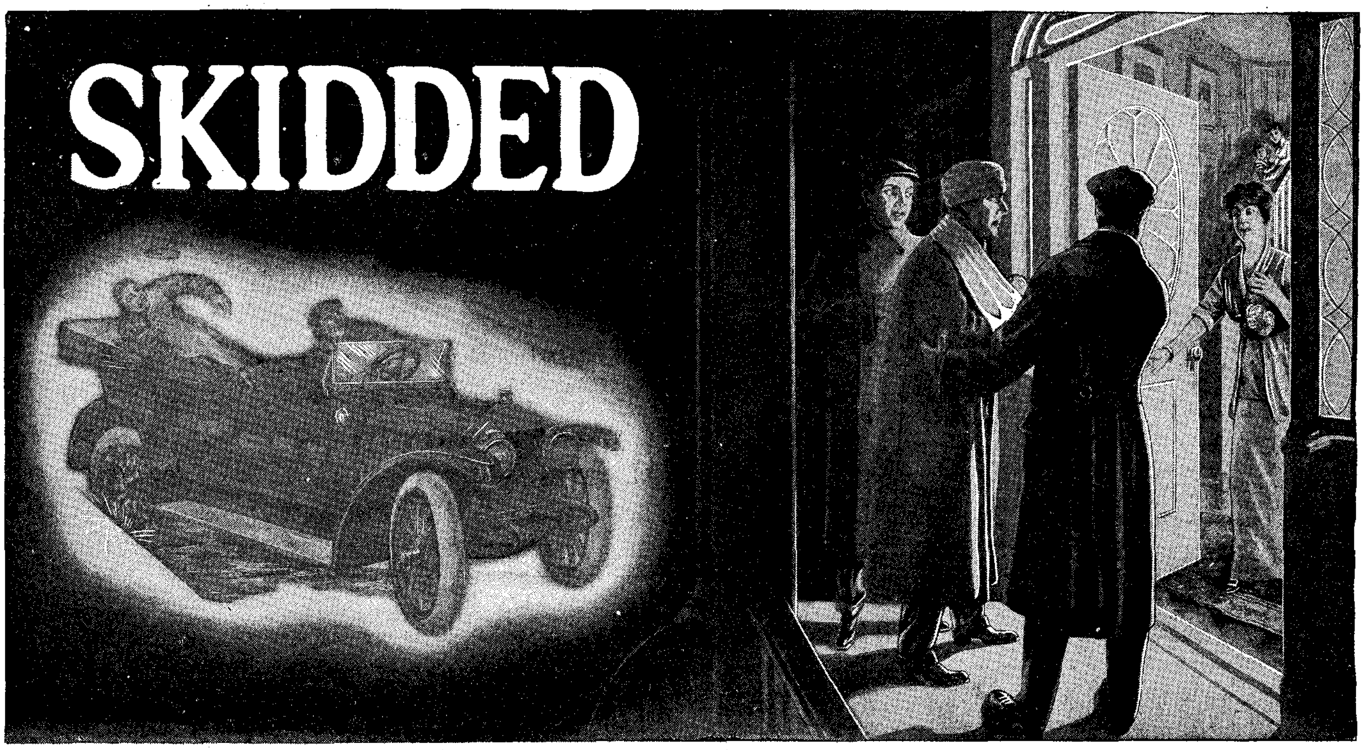

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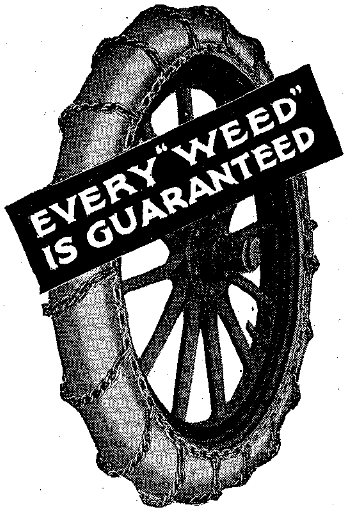

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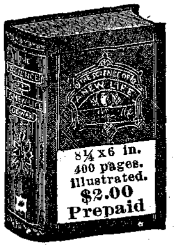

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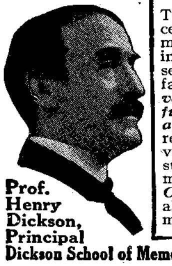

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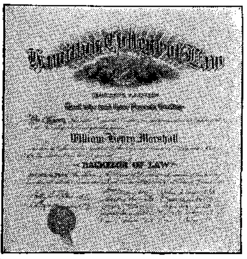

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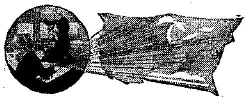

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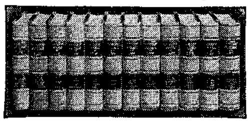

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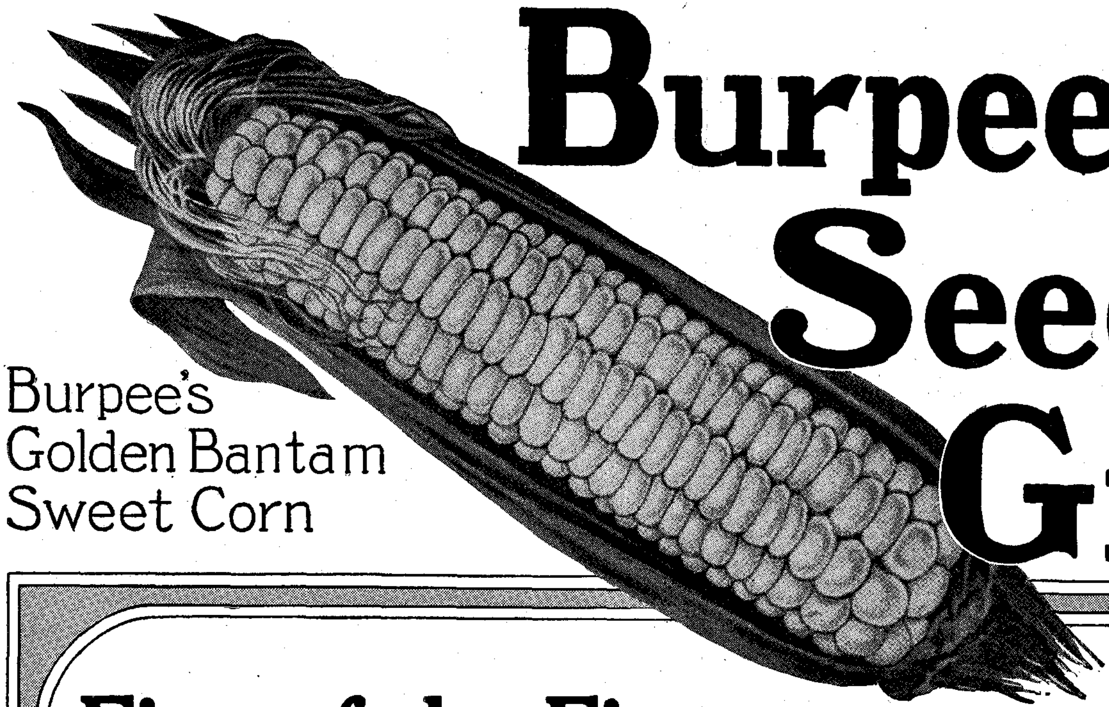

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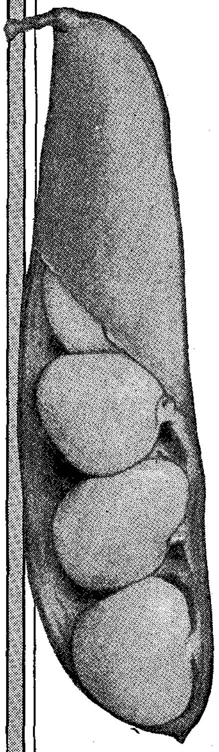

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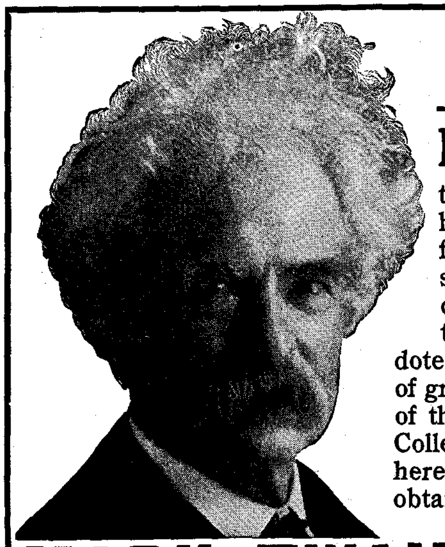

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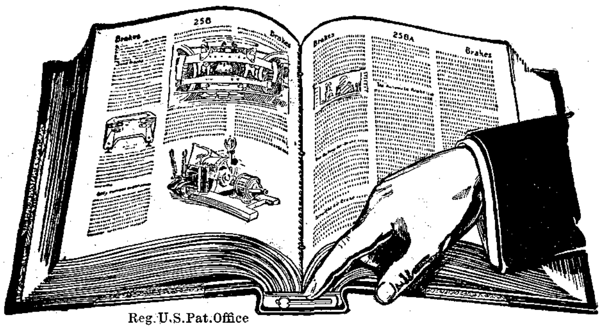

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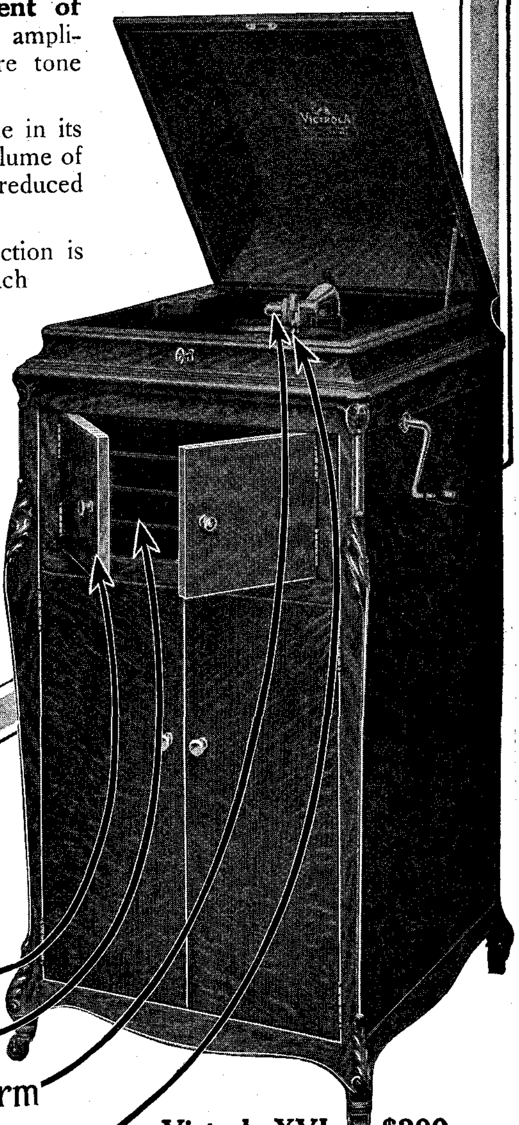

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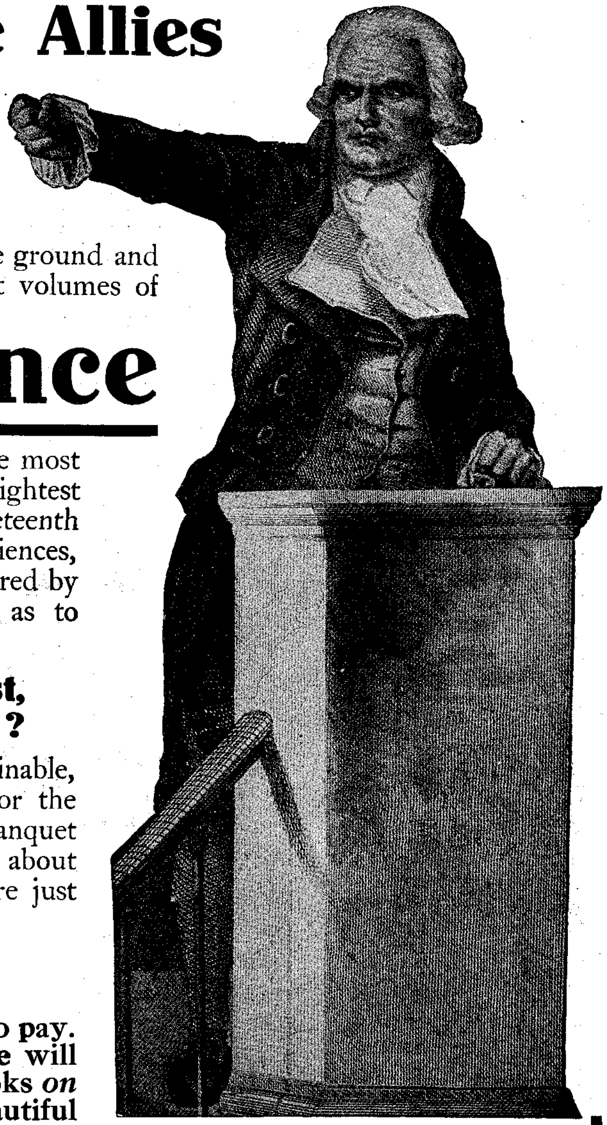

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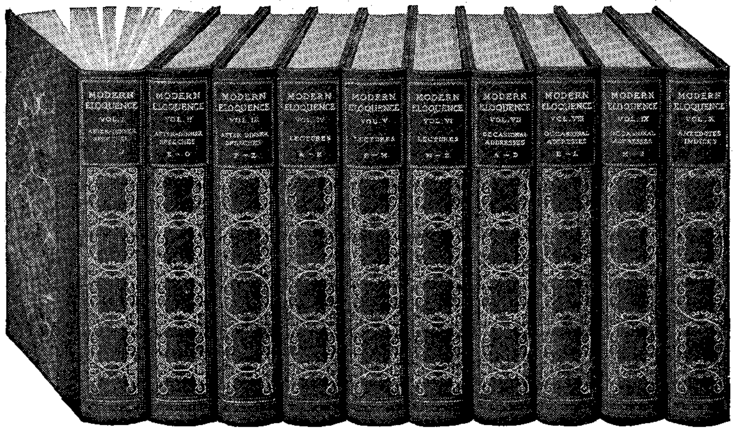

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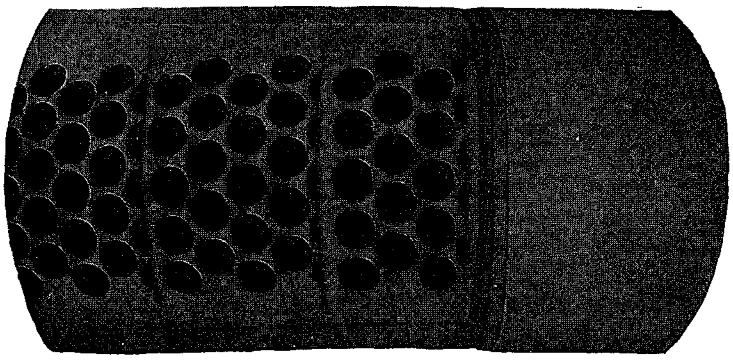

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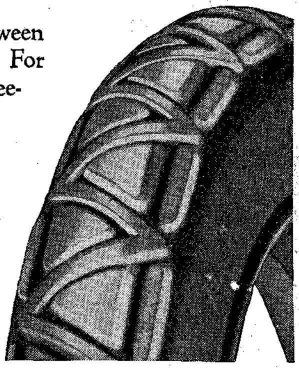

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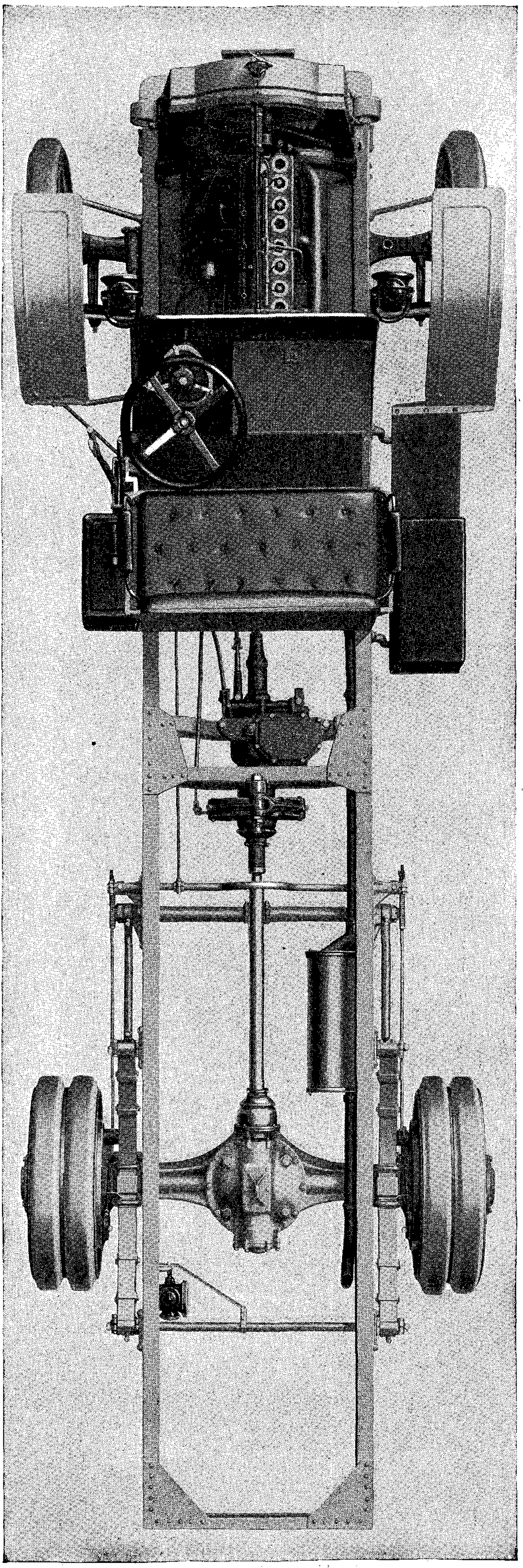

Plain view of chassis—3-ton unit

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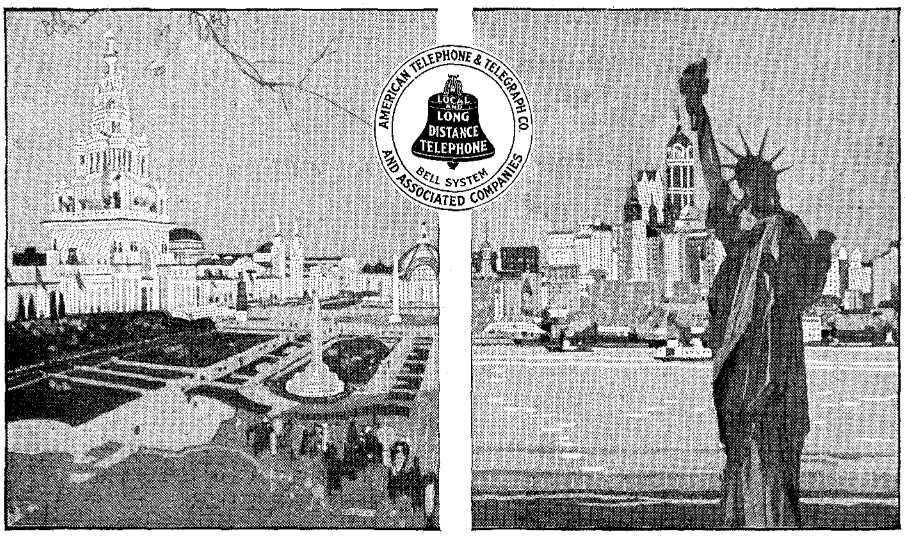

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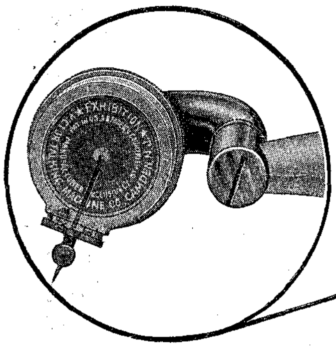

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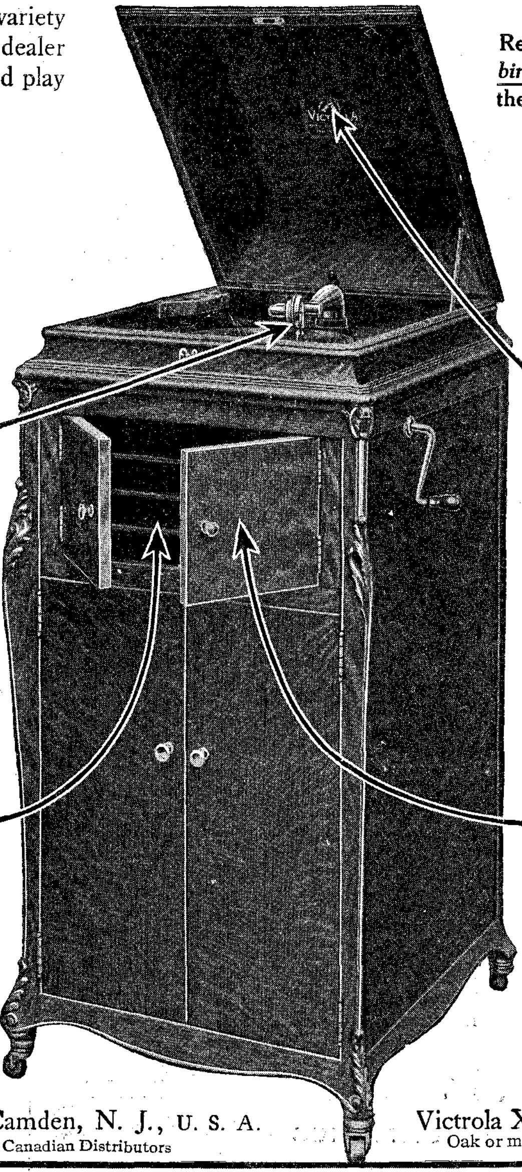

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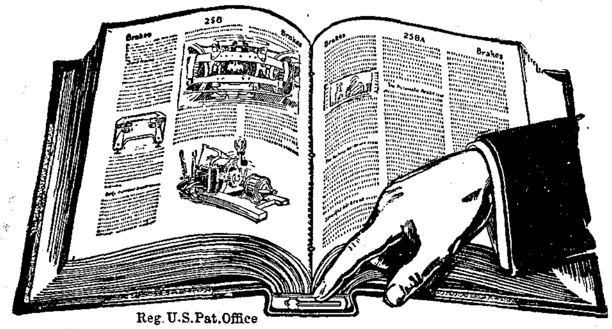

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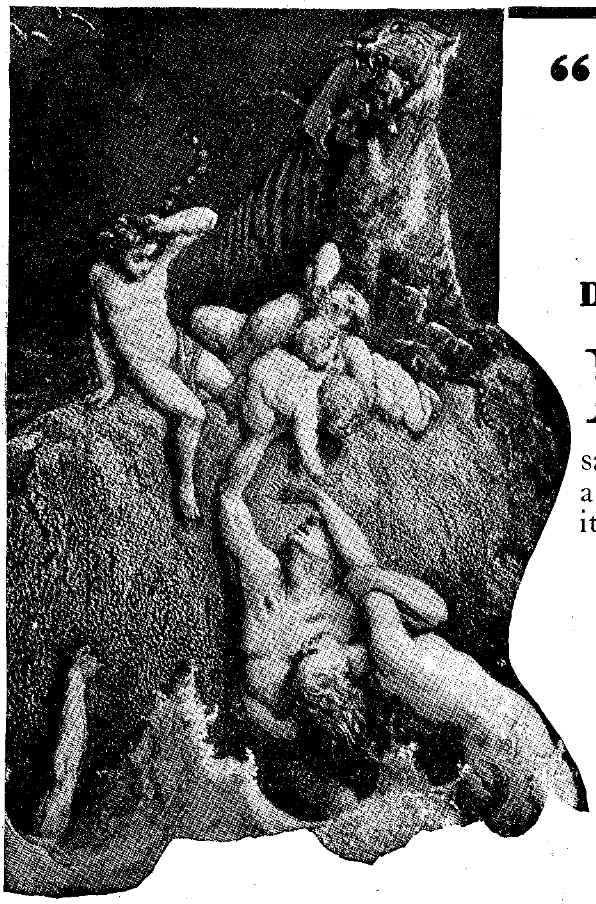

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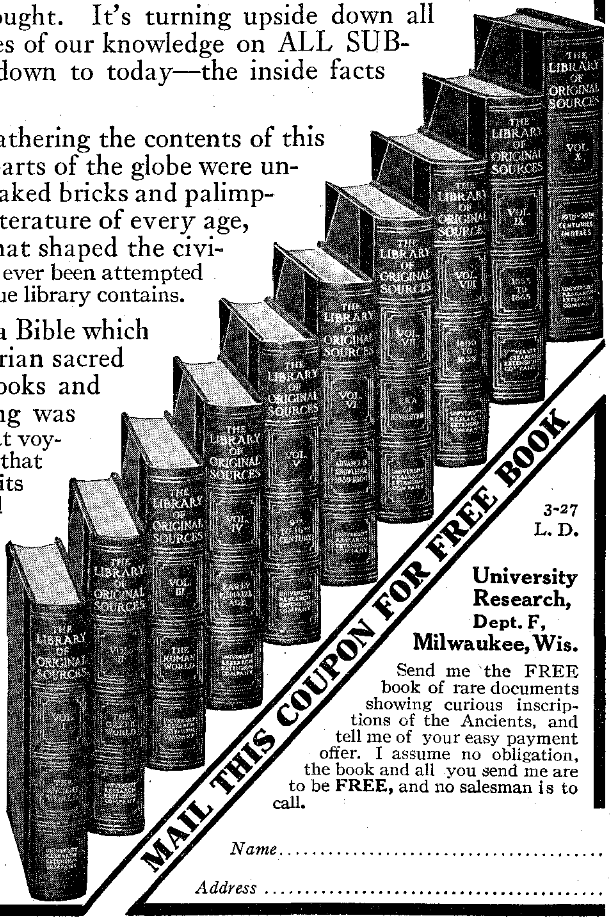

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